

Dr Owen looks to Rhodesia ceasefire talks in few weeks'

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, told the Labour conference yesterday that he hoped talks on a Rhodesian ceasefire would start within a few weeks. The conference was given an indication by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, that legislation to control racist marches and meetings more strictly would be introduced next parliamentary session.

Mr Rees hints at new controls on racists

Mr Hugh Noyes, Labour Correspondent, said the Government hopes that negotiations leading to a ceasefire in Rhodesia will start within the next few weeks. Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, told the Labour conference in Brighton that legislation to control racist marches and meetings more strictly would be introduced next parliamentary session.

Mr Callaghan fights 'takeover' of party

Mr Michael Hatfield, Labour Correspondent, said Mr Callaghan was fighting a takeover of the party by the left. He said the Prime Minister was determined to maintain control over the party's direction.

Leyland men may accept pay reform proposals

British Leyland management and unions last night took a significant step towards reforming the car company's chaotic wage structure. Agreement is much nearer on the introduction of centralized pay bargaining in British Leyland and that should encourage the Government to continue investing public money in the state-owned company.

Radio base threatens N Sea gas safety

Test transmissions at a new 58m Royal Navy communications base in Scotland have been halted because of fears that radio energy released could spark an explosion at one of Britain's big North Sea gas terminals three miles away.

Concorde over another hurdle

New York, Oct. 6.—The United States Court of Appeals today turned down requests from the operators of Kennedy Airport for a 30-day stay of the court's order allowing Concorde test flights there.

Datsun puts Vauxhall into fourth place

By Stephen Goodwin. Imported cars won more than 50 per cent of the United Kingdom market during September for the second month running. Japanese Datsun cars became the third biggest selling name in Britain.

Doctors emphasize that survey findings should not alarm women over 35 unduly Smoking and the pill increase heart disease risk

By John Roper, Health Services Correspondent. The risk of death from heart disease is much greater among women who are over 35 years old and who take the contraceptive pill and smoke cigarettes, according to two studies reported in The Lancet today. But in a joint statement the presidents of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Royal College of General Practitioners said that the results must be interpreted with the greatest possible care.

Price increases slow to 7.8pc

A steep fall in inflation rate is indicated by the latest Price Commission early warning index. This recorded an annual rate increase of only 7.8 per cent for the six months to September.

Miners' strike in Romania

Romania's coal miners went on strike in protest against food shortages and low pay in August, according to eye witnesses. It was the first strike since the establishment of communist rule 30 years ago.

Nobel Prize for Spanish poet

Vicente Aleixandre, aged 79, the Spanish poet who was forced by his tuberculosis to remain in Spain under the Franco Government, has won the 1977 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Plan to reduce price of beef

A radical change in the EEC's support system for beef that would, it is claimed, preserve producers' incomes but at the same time make beef cheaper in the shops has been proposed by the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture.

Nato views on neutron bomb

Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, has visited a 10-day visit to Europe in which he will seek Nato views on deploying the neutron bomb, which kills by radiation, on the Continent.

Dollar down sharply in hectic trading

In hectic trading on foreign exchanges yesterday the dollar touched a four-year low against the yen and fell sharply against other currencies. It closed down 2.25 yen at 258.5. There was no clear reason for its further sharp drop, although there has been constant downward pressure because of America's huge trade deficit this year and the poor outlook for next year.

Doctors discuss RUC 'brutality'

Ulster police doctors are meeting to discuss their growing concern over the Royal Ulster Constabulary's interrogation methods. Allegations of brutality and the suppression of medical reports of injuries sustained during questioning have recently increased, and the Social Democratic and Labour Party has moved the controversy into the political arena with a statement attacking the RUC and its chief constable, Mr Kenneth Newman.

New legal fee plan backed

Mr Richard Denby, president of the Law Society, promised support for litigation on a "contingency fee" basis along the lines suggested by Justice. Under the scheme someone unable to pay would be financed and would hand over a percentage of any damages obtained.

United followers may be sued

Middlesbrough FC will take civil action against Manchester United supporters who misbehave in their crowd tomorrow. Signs reading "All rights of admission reserved" will be displayed away from the special enclosure reserved for United followers.

Cricket chiefs change defence

The cricketers' action in the High Court took an unexpected turn when the defendants, the International Cricket Conference and the Essex and County Cricket Board, sought and were granted leave to amend their defence, now claiming that they are employers' organizations within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

How the taxmen picked up £4.5m from those little 'irregularities' in PAYE

By Margaret Stone. "Fringe benefits" or perks are another area where tax deductions are liable to go missing. Although the Inland Revenue publicly states that this again is due to misreporting or ignorance, privately many taxmen believe this is an area of deliberate corporate tax evasion.

US sticks to firm line on human rights

Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade, Oct. 6. The impression that the United States was going to mute its remarks on human rights was dispelled here today. Mr Arthur Goldberg, chairman of the American delegation, delivered a very firm and detailed condemnation of violations of human rights and failures to implement the Helsinki agreement of 1975, which is being reviewed in Belgrade in a follow-up conference of the 35 signatories.

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HOME NEWS

Ulster police doctors meet to discuss allegations of RUC brutality during interrogations

From Christopher Walker Belfast

The 42 doctors who make up the Northern Ireland branch of the Police Surgeons' Association are to hold an emergency meeting tonight to discuss their growing concern over heavy-handed police methods during interrogation.

It is understood that the meeting, at a secret venue, is the first of its kind to be called in Ulster specifically to discuss police interrogation methods. Strong criticism of police interviewing practices is expected from some of the doctors.

The meeting comes as allegations of systematic brutality by the Royal Ulster Constabulary are reaching a new pitch. One of the doctors involved said last night: "There is now quite serious concern about some of the things they have been up to recently."

The doctor refused to allow his name to be published or to disclose any more specific details of the particular police methods that are causing con-

cern. But it is believed that many members of the association feel there has not been enough official response to independent medical reports showing suspects have incurred injuries during questioning.

A strongly worded attack on police interrogation methods was made yesterday by the Social Democratic and Labour Party, ensuring that the long-running controversy over alleged brutality moved firmly into the political arena.

The SDLP accused the Ulster police of "illegal, inhuman and obscene" behaviour. And it accused Mr Kenneth Newman, the chief constable, of not disclosing medical reports showing suspects had been systematically beaten at the large Castle-reagh detention centre on the outskirts of Belfast.

For much of yesterday, Mr Newman was in consultation with senior colleagues about the closing medical reports showing suspects had been systematically beaten at the large Castle-reagh detention centre on the outskirts of Belfast.

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£15.4m debts disclosed by former director

Ramon Greene, a former company director, who was said to have once had "cash coming out of his ears", disclosed debts of more than £15,400,000 at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

He put his assets at £30,473. Just over four years ago he had a personal fortune in excess of £50m.

Mr Derek Thorne, the official receiver, asked him: "How in heaven's name can you stand here with a deficiency of £15m when you bemoan us with all this talk of millions and say you had this vast amount of cash?"

Mr Greene, appearing for public examination, said he was hit by the fall in the property market crash and the collapse of the fringe banks.

His fortune arose from the sale of shares in a big property company for more than £5m in 1973. Mr Thorne pointed out that he had the chance to retire at the age of 40 with a fortune. He added: "I would now live in a property called Shangri-La in Monte Carlo."

Mr Greene replied that after the big sale he never had any intention to go and live on a beach. He had other commitments to companies and to his business colleagues. "After the sale we went back to work the next morning," he said.

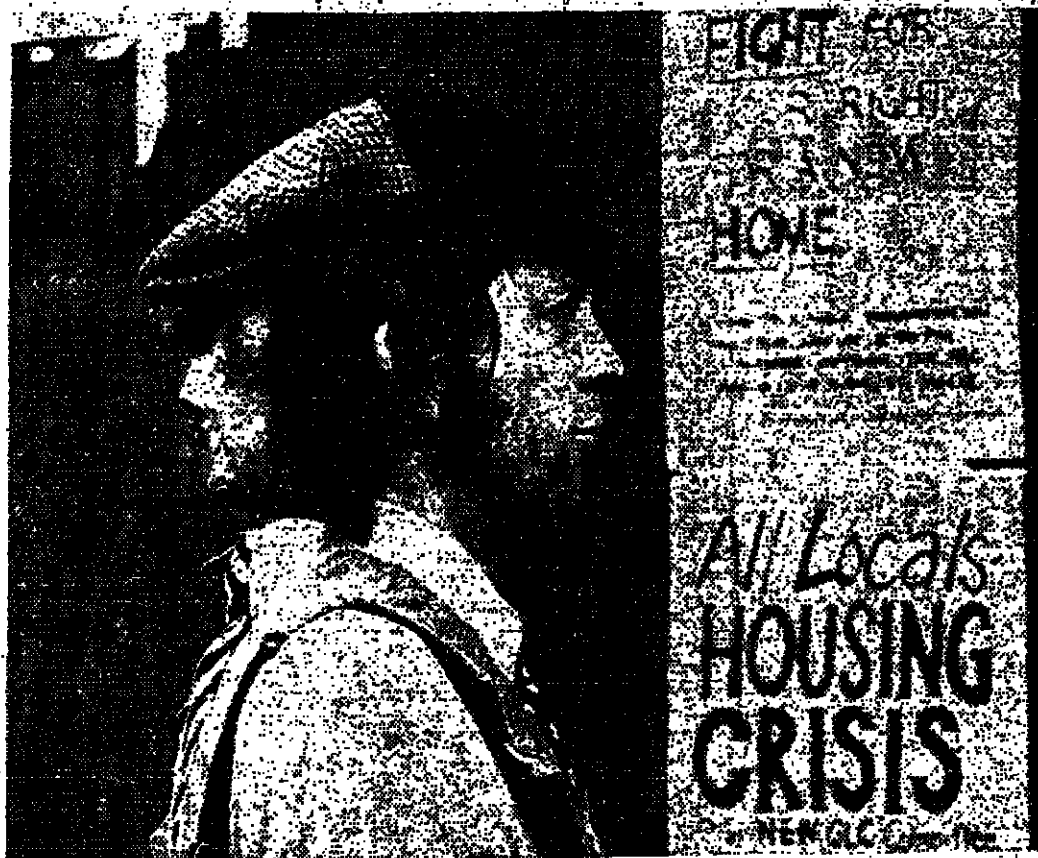
The official receiver said the story told by Mr Greene's statement of affairs was distressingly familiar. The biggest single creditor was said to be Slater Walker Securities for more than £12m under guarantees. But they held securities.

Mr Greene agreed with Mr Michael Crystal, counsel for his trustee in bankruptcy, that within a month of receiving the £5m he had given away £700,000.

He gave some of it to his parents, "because I wanted to and because they wanted the money". He also made gifts to his brother and old friends.

His wife had a £115,000 diamond ring and necklace on her birthday on April 13, 1973.

The examination was adjourned until April 27.



Two-faced: Mr Richard Robinson, posing simultaneously as a Tory and a Labour councillor to protest in Covent Garden at attempts by the GLC to dismember the local plan for the area.

Still no beer at pub in clash with union

From Arthur Osmen Birmingham

The Transport and General Workers' Union seemed yesterday to have forgotten its own rule when it was briefly suspended from the TUC over the aid of the Fox and Goose pub house in Birmingham.

The house has been with drink for 26 months because the house refused to serve beer since a dispute with the TUC in July, 1975, in which a TUC dispute committee ruled that the draymen were in the wrong.

Yesterday it appeared the house would remain without beer, in spite of a statement at Blackpool a supplies would be "restored within the month". Mr Ken Bradley, union branch chairman at Anselms brew Birmingham, who made promise, was not available comment but is expected discuss the matter with draymen today.

Mr Douglas Fairbairn, local officer of the union said: "The pub is not being blacked. It is not being blacked by Allied Breweries, cause they are in the process of negotiating a change of agreement with the TGWU. The dispute led to a session in London by Harold Shindler, union secretary of the National Association of Licensed Hotel Managers, that they would soon try to get their own supplies to the Fox and Goose, said the draymen were "beled by one or two rogue elements. They have stalled. They are not in action in the interests of members and the public."

Next week three meetings of about 500 members of the association from Anselms house, the Midlands will be held in Leicester, Stoke-on-Trent, a Birmingham to seek support in firm action.

That might include an appeal to the 500 managers to increase their own orders from the house, or to surplus the spirits and tobacco would be available to restock the Fox and Goose. The house cannot supply other brands of beer without being in serious breach of agreement with Anselms.

If the association takes its course it would lead to a serious confrontation with TGWU members. Clerical staff having paperwork in the brew may also be expected to try forestall over-ordering by union managers.

The association in an letter has appealed directly to the draymen, reminding them they are fellow trade unionists and saying: "Our member of his family have suffering enough."

Mr Fairbairn said a TGWU agreement with Anselms was being renegotiated. "When was finalized, the Fox and Goose should get beer."

Basically, we are interested in wage security at Anselms 3,000 of our members. We want sufficient capital development to give us job security for the is one of the largest companies in the industry and we want to be certain that it will continue to operate in brewing and distribution in Birmingham."



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Tory attempt to promote voluntary social work

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

The Conservative Party yesterday released its arguments in public over advice to its local councillors on encouraging and extending voluntary participation in the social services.

After two years of background work, the party's community affairs department and parliamentary group on voluntary organizations, mounted a seminar in London to discuss cooperation between the voluntary sector and local authorities.

Voluntary bodies should be developing in new ways, Mr Kenneth Urwin, director of social services for the London borough of Camden, told the audience of about a hundred people, mostly from voluntary organizations. The fact that they had existed for some years did not mean they were still relevant to the needs of modern society.

Mr Urwin urged voluntary organizations to become the critics of local authority performance and provide the "quality audit" of the social services that central government had failed to give. They could also widen communal acceptance of some of the most unpopular clients of the social services.

Local community groups could, for example, take responsibility for young offenders, instead of leaving treatment to the statutory services. That would reverse the trend towards regarding young offenders as both rogues and scapegoats, which led adults to abandon them when they needed help.

Local groups could also provide new services and could make and sell products by pressing into use some of the expensive but under-used capital plant owned by local authorities, Mr Urwin suggested. Such ideas would help to change the relationship between the local authority and voluntary bodies.

Mr Ian Bruce, director of the Voluntary Centre, suggested that the reorganization of local government and the subsequent reconstruction of many voluntary organizations had militated against the involvement of volunteers.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Conservative MP for Wallasey and spokesman on social services, emphasized in her summing up that the seminar was intended to be non-political, although it is expected to lead to the publication of guidelines for local Conservative councillors.

She said there were four main areas in which more work needed to be done before publication.

First was the need to work with the unions. She said her own discussions with them had been positive and encouraging.

Next was the difficulty of financing the voluntary sector. Mrs Chalker pointed out that donations from companies had fallen in real terms between 1970 and 1975. She announced her intention to ask companies to reconsider their contributions to local communities.

Third was the difficulty of attracting volunteers and training them to work with professionals, and last was the whole question of the organization of voluntary bodies. There was large programme but a vital one, Mrs Chalker said.

MP seeks inquiry into prison allegations

A warning letter about drugs and sex in the special unit at Brixton prison, Glasgow, was sent to the prison authorities several weeks ago, a member of the prison visiting committee, the Scottish Prisons Department said yesterday.

It was received on August 26, more than a fortnight before Larry Winters, one of the inmates of the special unit, was found dead in his cell, apparently from a drug overdose.

The new disclosures brought a call yesterday from Mr Edward Taylor, chief Counsel, to the Scottish Office, for an independent inquiry into affairs at the special unit in the prison.

It was disclosed on Wednesday that an anonymous letter smuggled from prison alleged that inmates of the special unit had intercourse with prostitutes and had access to drink and drugs.

The writer, a prisoner, said he had sent a similar letter several weeks ago to Councillor Patrick Trevelyan, a member of the prison visiting committee.

The Scottish Prisons Department in Edinburgh said yesterday: "In fact action was taken by the department following receipt of the letter on August 26. That was the letter to Councillor Trevelyan. We are not going into details."

Mr Taylor, MP for Glasgow, said yesterday: "I find it utterly astonishing that the Scottish Office now admits that it was notified of these drug allegations in the special unit late in August, but that, despite this, one of the special unit prisoners was found dead shortly thereafter, apparently surrounded by drugs."

Struggle by woman in kidnap case

Joyce McKinney, aged 27, an American housewife, accused of kidnapping Mr Kirk Anderson, aged 21, a Mormon missionary, was led in tears into the court yesterday.

She was charged with Keith Joseph May, aged 24, with forcibly abducting, assaulting, and unlawfully imprisoning Mr Anderson at Lower Kilmahon, Okehampton, Devon, between September 14 and 17. They were also separately charged with possessing an imitation .38 revolver with intent to commit the offence at the Church of Latter Day Saints, Banstead Road, Ewell, Surrey.

Both were remanded in custody for a further week.

From the back of the prison van taking her to court Miss McKinney pleaded her innocence with a series of messages written on the pages of a Bible. One note was torn during a struggle with a female prison officer.

Another read: "Please ask Christians to pray for me."

Man jailed for life for killing lover's husband

Andrew Stobart, aged 27, of Darnley Avenue, Stanwell, Middlesex, was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of murdering his lover's husband. He was jailed for life.

The victim's widow, Mrs Rosemary Lawrence, was given a two-year sentence suspended for two years on being convicted of plotting to murder her husband, Mr Noel Lawrence, aged 30, of Faldismuir Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

Mr Stobart was also jailed for five years concurrently for conspiracy.

Mr Michael Hill, for the prosecution, told the jury that the defendants became lovers after Mrs Lawrence had two children, suffered continuous violence and unfaithfulness from her husband. They plotted to kill him, and Mr Stobart had lain in wait for Mr Lawrence and had then shot him in the face.

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This bearded chap on my left looks familiar...

Most Communist Parties from Europe, including Iron Curtain countries, are attending the Labour Party Conference.

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Man cleared of blackmail plot charge

Edward Trayner, aged 37, of Knole Road, Bournemouth, who admitted plotting to blackmail a wealthy businessman was invited at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to change his plea to not guilty. He was then formally acquitted and discharged.

That unusual step was taken after a jury on Wednesday acquitted five others accused of taking part in the plot. One of the five had claimed the alleged victim faked his own blackmail.

Mr Brian Pollock, for the Crown, said that the matter had been considered at high level. "In the circumstances, if your lordship is minded to allow this man to change his plea, I will not offer any evidence."

"This decision has not been taken lightly. It is confined to the unusual facts of this case and it is not a police decision."

Judge Surcliffe, QC, agreed. "This is not a charter. The facts of this case are absolutely exceptional. I have never known a case like this before. It is absolutely right that this man should be allowed to change his plea."

One-day strike in protest at Acas ruling

Members of the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers yesterday mounted a one-day strike in protest at the "monstrous injustice" of the decision by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to refuse them bargaining rights at the W. H. Allen engineering company in Bedford.

Acas did so despite an overwhelming vote by workers involved in favour of being represented by the association, which is not affiliated to the TUC.

Acas officials were influenced by submissions from engineering unions and the employers' organization which stated that introduction of more negotiating bodies into the field would be disruptive.

Mr John Sampson, general secretary of the association, said yesterday that he and his colleagues would decide over the weekend whether to challenge the ruling in the High Court.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, whose union is involved in similar battles, condemned the Acas decision.

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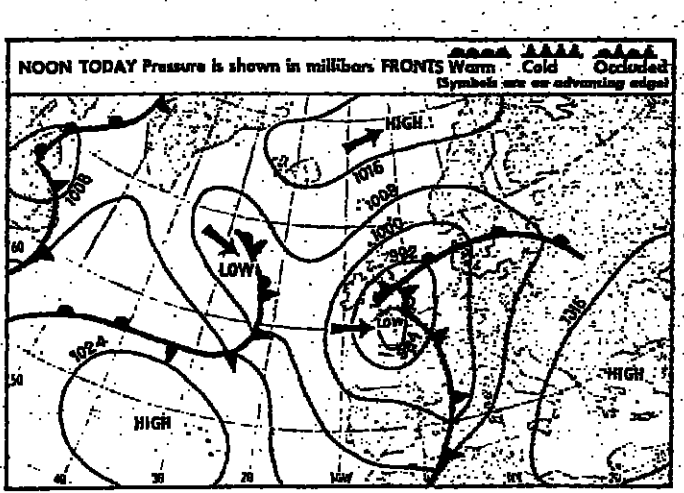
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Weather forecast and recordings



Sun rises: 7.11 am. Moon rises: 12.52 am. Sun sets: 6.25 pm. Moon sets: 3.46 pm.

SW England, S Wales: Mainly cloudy with outbreaks of rain; some bright intervals; wind variable, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

NE, NW England, Lakes District, N Wales, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mainly cloudy with rain at times; wind variable or E. moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

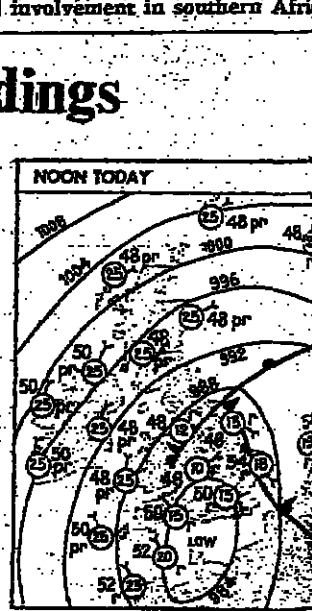
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Inver, Perth, NE Scotland, NW Scotland, Argy: Mainly cloudy with rain at times; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, some rain in places; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Continuing unsettled with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, but also some bright intervals. Rather cold generally.

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Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded



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British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association

Jury told of 'appointment with terror'

A sales manager kidnapped a colleague and threatened to torture him with an electric iron and kill him if he did not write a false confession that he stole more than £3,500 of gramophone records, a jury was told at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

The prosecution alleged that two people kidnapped Larry John Titmus, aged 26, in a Bristol hotel car park and kept him prisoner for three days either spreadeagled, tied up on a bed, or in a car boot.

Before the court are Clifford George Jones, aged 36, a record company area sales manager, of Colchester Avenue, Cardiff, and his half-sister, Mrs Barbara Ann Evans, aged 23, of Glyn Collen, Penryn, Cardiff, who have denied kidnapping and imprisoning Mr Titmus.

Mr Jones has also pleaded not guilty to charges of stealing records valued at more than £12,000 and attempting to pervert the course of justice. Later Mr Jones changed his plea to guilty on three counts of kidnapping Mr Titmus, imprisoning him, and attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Mr Michael Gibbon, QC for the prosecution, alleged that Mr Jones had duped Mr Titmus into unwittingly helping him to steal records from their employer, Record Merchandisers Ltd, of Hayes, Middlesex. When the theft was discovered Mr Jones kidnapped Mr Titmus and forced him to write three letters falsely confessing to the theft.

At the time Mr Jones was on bail awaiting trial on a charge of stealing the records.

Mr Gibbon said Mr Titmus was tricked into going to the Holiday Inn Hotel, Bristol, on May 16. Mr Jones had arranged for another man to invite Mr Titmus to the hotel on the pretext of offering him a job. Mr Titmus, it was, an appoint-

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WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDNIGHT

Temp	Wind	Cloud	Drizzle
1. 10.1	1. 10.1	1. 10.1	1. 10.1
2. 10.2	2. 10.2	2. 10.2	2. 10.2
3. 10.3	3. 10.3	3. 10.3	3. 10.3
4. 10.4	4. 10.4	4. 10.4	4. 10.4
5. 10.5	5. 10.5	5. 10.5	5. 10.5
6. 10.6	6. 10.6	6. 10.6	6. 10.6
7. 10.7	7. 10.7	7. 10.7	7. 10.7
8. 10.8	8. 10.8	8. 10.8	8. 10.8
9. 10.9	9. 10.9	9. 10.9	9. 10.9
10. 11.0	10. 11.0	10. 11.0	10. 11.0
11. 11.1	11. 11.1	11. 11.1	11. 11.1
12. 11.2	12. 11.2	12. 11.2	12. 11.2
13. 11.3	13. 11.3	13. 11.3	13. 11.3
14. 11.4	14. 11.4	14. 11.4	14. 11.4
15. 11.5	15. 11.5	15. 11.5	15. 11.5
16. 11.6	16. 11.6	16. 11.6	16. 11.6
17. 11.7	17. 11.7	17. 11.7	17. 11.7
18. 11.8	18. 11.8	18. 11.8	18. 11.8
19. 11.9	19. 11.9	19. 11.9	19. 11.9
20. 12.0	20. 12.0	20. 12.0	20. 12.0

Overseas selling prices

Commodity	Price
1. 10.1	1. 10.1
2. 10.2	2. 10.2
3. 10.3	3. 10.3
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12. 11.2	12. 11.2
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14. 11.4	14. 11.4
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HOME NEWS

Cricket authorities change their defence to claim they are employers' organizations

By John Hennessy
Sports Editor

The cricketers' action in the High Court took an unexpected turn yesterday, when the defence sought, and were granted, leave to amend their defence in one respect.

The International Cricket Conference (ICC) and the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), who have banned Mr Kerry Packer's players, are now claiming that they are employers' associations within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, and, as such, even if they are found to be in restraint of trade in the actions brought against them by Mr Packer and three of his contracted cricketers, they are entitled to immunity under the Act.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for the plaintiffs, whose use of the term "lock-out" in his opening address may have inspired the amendment, thought that it could be held that the defendants are employers' associations "it will come as much as a surprise to them as to us".

He said that the amendment had been put forward at an odd stage. He was at a loss to understand why, if the ICC and the TCCB considered themselves to be employers' associations, they had not made the claim in the first place. He hoped that the employment returns "would be duly supplied".

He thought the claim was grave, since it asked for absolute despatch over cricketers, and was wholly misconceived in law. He argued that the Act was designed to confer on employers' associations immunity corresponding to that enjoyed by trade unions, and only on those bodies who enjoyed collective bargaining. Neither defendant was involved in collective bargaining.

Much of the day was given over to evidence given by Asif Iqbal, captain of Kent and a member of the Packer group. He said that, although his retirement as a Test cricketer had been made public only during the last few days, he had announced it to the manager of the Pakistan team and to other members of the team last (English) winter. It was before he had received an offer from Mr Packer's company.

The ban had come as a shock to him because the series did not conflict with his commitments to Kent. He said that his remuneration from Kent this year had been £4,500, and he had also received £1,000 from an equipment company. Under cross-examination, he added that he received \$800 (about £300) a month from the National Bank of Pakistan but that the payments had stopped in August.

Mr Lynton Taylor, a business associate of Mr Packer, had been at the meeting at Lord's on June 23, when a compromise had been discussed. He had been "deflated considerably" when it had foundered, ostensibly over the question of television rights. He thought the meeting was only a public relations exercise, because the ICC were not genuinely seeking a compromise. The evidence was interrupted to await the arrival of documents from Australia.

Mr Alexander was still discussing the defence amendment when the hearing was adjourned until today.

Mr John Davies promises his support for guillotine motion on Bill Tories in a fix over European elections

By Roger Berthoud

The Conservatives, who pride themselves on their European credentials, may find themselves in a position in which they, rather than Labour opponents of the EEC, appear to have wrecked the chances of direct elections to the European Parliament taking place on schedule next May or June.

Mr John Davies, the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said in an interview that he would do his best to help avert that danger. But he admitted that for the European Assembly Elections Bill to get through, the Conservatives might have to support the Government's expected "guillotine" motion. That would, it seems, be unprecedented, and he was not sure whether it could be arranged. Great importance obviously resided in what the leader thinks, he said.

The matter has been complicated by the Government's insistence on taking the Bill in two stages: first, a decision on the voting system; second, a decision on the Bill itself, probably with a guillotine motion.

The Bill, announced in June, provides for a new electoral list system based on proportional representation, or for the use of the existing "first-past-the-post" system. As a result, attitudes to the basic question of direct elections have become intertwined with attitudes to proportional representation.

Mr Davies thinks that many Conservative MPs share his desire for the Bill to get through regardless of the electoral system; that a tiny minority do not want it at any price; and that a "substantial slug" want it, but not with a regional list system.

He expects that, to propitiate the Liberals, the Government will put forward the regional list system as the first proposition. But he doubts whether there would be sufficient support to get that through. That would leave the first-past-the-post system, against which the Liberals might presumably vote. But he believes it would find enough supporters to defeat a concerted effort by the "antibodies" to upset the Bill.

Then (probably after Christmas) would come the matter of getting the Bill as a whole through the House, with the aid, inevitably, if the May-June deadline is to be met, of a timetable motion or guillotine.



Mr Davies: "This is an exceptional thing."

Mr Davies does not believe the Conservatives should simply abstain. "There would be so much protest at a guillotine brought into effect with what might be a minority of the House voting in favour of it that it would run into great trouble. So in the end, they will probably need to think of us in one way or another according to it."

"I would do all I humanly could once we had got over the first hurdle to get us to support a guillotine to get the Bill. But I cannot say I know with any confidence I would succeed."

"People like me will be arguing strongly in favour of saying 'This is an exceptional thing. We are the party that supported the European idea through and through. Don't let us, for what are after all formal reasons, now reject this possibility'."

Otherwise, he agreed, the Conservatives might be seen to have wrecked the Bill. "I think there's a risk that might be the interpretation."

In the last analysis he believes that, "with a lot of persuasion, the party might be prepared to accept the guillotine if it had got a first-past-the-post system (which Mrs Thatcher is known to favour). The Boundaries Commission would just have time, if it went well, to produce constituencies, though without hearing local objections."

He does not believe the electoral system is an issue of great importance. The EEC's member states are scheduled to move to a common system in the second round of elections. That is bound to have a proportional element, he points out, possibly on the lines of the West German system. So the first round will not create a precedent.

Better and bigger, page 14

Front shows weakness of order Act

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Manchester

A game of hide-and-seek is being played in Manchester between the police, left wingers and the National Front. The National Front's refusal to say what they are up to tomorrow has exposed the weaknesses of the Public Order Act of 1936. For the ban on the Front's march in Tameside means the police do not know where they will appear or for what purpose. Or if the police do know they are not saying.

It is known that Mr Martin Webster, the Front's national activities organizer, intends to walk along part of the route the banned march would have taken in Tameside. On the town hall steps he plans to read a statement, the text of which is to be released by the press.

The Front also say they will give details of a rendezvous in the centre of Manchester for reporters tomorrow so that they can be transported to another Front "activity". What and where the other activity will be, the Front's officials are not saying. It could be a march or meeting.

But they reckon that about six coaches with supporters are likely to travel from London, and other branches will also make transport arrangements. Mr James Nichol, national secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party, said yesterday he expected between 3,000 and 5,000 supporters at Stockport on Saturday. They were certain the Front was going to march there. "If they attempt to march somewhere else in the Manchester area we will do our best to make sure people demonstrate against it," he said.

Mr Nichol added that by marching by himself Mr Webster was seeking to trap socialists, trade unionists and other Front opponents into a confrontation with the police. "We have no intention of falling into that trap," he said.

Racialist debate, page 6
Leading article, page 15

Head of wives' refuge still defiant

By Annabel Ferriman

Mrs Erin Pizzey, founder and organizer of Chiswick refuge for battered wives, was given a conditional discharge at Acton Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday for allowing the centre to become overcrowded.

After the hearing she said she would continue to break the law because she would never turn anyone away.

The total allowed in the refuge by Hounslow Borough Council is 36 but there are 62 women in the Chiswick High Road refuge. The council said yesterday that if Mrs Pizzey continued to ignore the order against her it would take her back to court.

On hearing her sentence, Mrs Pizzey told the court that she could not abide by it. She said it was a travesty of justice. Mrs Pizzey said afterwards: "We shall be back here in a few weeks. The decision makes an ass of the law and a fool of this court."

"Our argument is not with Hounslow council but with the Government. I will not be breaking the law until there is sufficient provision in this country for women and children who are being beaten."

"I am prepared to go to prison to tell the mothers and children on the run from their husbands and fathers. If they put me inside, there are other mothers who will take over and run the refuge."

Hounslow council first issued a direction to reduce numbers to Mrs Pizzey in December, 1975. A month later numbers had risen rather than fallen, so Mrs Pizzey was prosecuted in April, 1976, under section 29 of the Housing Act, 1961, which lays down standards for multi-occupied dwellings.

She was found not guilty, so Hounslow appealed against the decision. In May, 1977, the House of Lords found in favour of the council and sent the case back to Acton magistrates, with a direction that Mrs Pizzey be found guilty.

Mr Nicholas Nardacchia, counsel for Hounslow Council, said the prosecution had been brought with considerable reluctance. The council was not prepared to run the risk of



Mrs Erin Pizzey with some of her supporters after leaving court yesterday.

some disaster on those premises without taking some action to reduce the numbers. "Everyday in this court must feel deeply disturbed by a situation which has resulted in a courageous and honest woman standing in the dock at the behest of the local authority, however reluctant they were to bring the case."

18 protesters carried from court hearing

From Our Correspondent
Llandudno

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, was criticized at Aberystwyth Magistrates' Court, Dyfed, yesterday when two leaders of the Welsh Language Society were charged with conspiracy.

Mr Michael Jones, a solicitor appearing for the defence of one of the men, described it as a political prosecution. The entire case was conducted in Welsh and reporting restrictions were lifted.

During one stage of the committal proceedings the magistrates retired while 18 society members, some of whom had tried to make speeches from the public benches, were carried out of the courtroom. Then Mr Jones said the case was a political prosecution. The entire case was conducted in Welsh and reporting restrictions were lifted.

Before the court were Wynford Jones, aged 26, a librarian, of Glynarfon, Ceredigion, and David Williams, aged 20, a research student, of The Parade, Newchurch, Cardiff, chairman of the society's broadcasting group.

After a hearing lasting an hour and a half, the two men were sent for trial on bail of £50 each at Carmarthen Crown Court charged with conspiring to damage television transmitters between January 1 and March 31 this year and, in particular, the one at Blaenplwyf, near Aberystwyth.

Mr Jones said it might seem strange for the magistrates to hear from a lawyer that he maintained it was a political trial. The accused, if they had taken part at all in the alleged act, had done so in a political way. That was also true of the prosecution case, as would be made clear in the Crown Court.

Pointing out that the charge accused them of conspiring with others, Mr Jones said the police knew as well that the others were the senate of the society, all 30 of them. However, Mr Silkin would hesitate before bringing 30 intelligent young people before magistrates and a High Court judge with the prospect of a prison sentence.

Instead the two had been unfairly selected. Mr Silkin had discretion, and he had not dared to prosecute the Postal Workers' Union over the "blacking" of South African and Grunwick mail because he feared the reaction of the trade unions. Had Mr Tom Jackson, the postal workers' leader, been taken to court there would have been cries of victimization from Mr Len Murray, secretary of the TUC. Joneswards, Mr Jones cited other situations, including that of the Clay Cross council rebels, where an attorney general had not taken proceedings because they would not be politic.

Mr Jones said in any case an expert had found that a bolt-cutter owned by Mr Jones could not possibly have been used to sever a chain-link at the transmitter. A figure of £25,000 had originally been mentioned as the cost of the damage at Blaenplwyf, but he had evidence that the actual amount was £9,000.

Mr Jones, who conducted his own defence, described the case as a conspiracy and fraud. He urged the magistrates if they wanted to secure the future of the Welsh language, to walk out of the court.

After the case the two defendants were cheered by their supporters, who then left the building after singing the Welsh National Anthem. Mr Williams shouted: "Continue to conspire to save the language."

Mr Davydd Elis Thomas, Ffwd Cyaru MP for Merioneth, called for an end to conspiracy charges being brought against trade unionists and civil rights campaigners.

Lecturer's suicide
A verdict that Dr Richard Emery, aged 37, of Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, London, a lecturer at the Northern Polytechnic, who disappeared in January and whose body was found by his brother-in-law in the loft at his home eight months later, killed himself was recorded at Hounslow coroner's court yesterday.

Stonehouse companies report goes to minister

A long-awaited Department of Trade report into companies associated with Mr John Stonehouse, the jailed former Labour minister, is now with Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

A copy has also been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr T. C. Retherington, which is the usual procedure with such reports.

Mr Dell will consider the report and decide whether it should be published. The Department of Trade said yesterday. "He has no statutory obligation to publish such reports, though usually he does."

But the department said it was very unlikely that the report would be published before Mr Stonehouse's bankruptcy proceedings begin on October 26.

The report was prepared by Departments of Trade inspectors appointed to investigate the affairs of the London Capital Group, Connoisseurs of Claret Ltd, Export Promotions and Consultancy Services Ltd, and Global Imex Ltd.

The report was sent to Mr Dell "some time in the last two weeks" the department said. It could be a matter of months between a report being sent to the department and its publication, as in the Lornho affair.

The inquiry was set up by the Department of Trade in January 1974 under section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948. This covers allegations of fraud, misfeasance or misconduct.

The report was compiled by Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, and Mr Ian Davidson, a chartered accountant, who examined the financial affairs of the Stonehouse group and questioned company directors and former aides of Mr Stonehouse.

Mr Stonehouse was jailed for seven years on fraud, theft and deception charges in August, 1976.

EEC's beef 'mountain' no help to pie-makers

By Hugh Clayton

Sausage and pie makers said yesterday that they would need to buy 100,000 tonnes of cheap beef outside the EEC next year although the Community had a "mountain" of more than 300,000 tonnes.

They said that high prices for meat were driving shoppers towards substitutes such as spaghetti and soya protein. They needed beef from Australia and New Zealand to preserve the meat-eating habit in Britain. The EEC "mountain" was too expensive and contained too much fat.

The Bacon and Meat Manufacturers' Association said yesterday: "Although a shortage of manufacturing beef does exist in the EEC, only limited and restricted access to manufacturing beef from outside is allowed. Community authorities used the 'mountain' as a pretext for keeping those limits."

Mr Raymond Moubiot, managing director of the Henry Teller meat company, said at a meeting of the association: "The mountain is butchers' beef of the high quality which the Common Market produces better than anywhere in the world. What it does not do is produce the range of beef that the manufacturer needs. What we really want is the by-product of the dairy industry of the lean range pampas lands."

Mr John Locke, director of the association, said the Milk Marketing Board had told the meat industry that it could not supply suitable meat from the British dairy herds. He thought there was little chance that the Community would be able to buy suitable beef next year from African countries linked to its trade by the Lomé Convention.

Mr H. M. Newson-Clare, chairman of the association, said the British pig industry was being "cloistered to death" by unfair trading terms enjoyed by Dutch and Danish suppliers of processed pig to Britain. The supply of British pigs was falling.

"One can only see that meat prices generally will move up," he said. "Investment in our industry has all but ceased. In terms of development and replacement it is almost nil."

British-style market, page 7

Gatwick back to normal after strike

By Our Labour Staff

Gatwick airport, closed since Wednesday evening, returned to normal working yesterday when firemen who had taken unofficial action in support of engineering staff resumed normal duties.

The action by members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Transport and General Workers, Union and Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, that also firemen supported, was also unofficial.

Flights from Gatwick and other airports are still subject to some delays because of prolonged action by air traffic control assistants.

Top non-smokers

Mr Sid Little and Mr Eddie Large, the television comedians, were named Britain's top non-smokers of 1977 yesterday by the National Society of Non-Smokers.

Denial that hospital forgot to order theatre instruments

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

Allegations by a surgeon that orders for operating theatre instruments had been forgotten at Barnsley District General Hospital were completely untrue, Barnsley Area Health Authority said last night. The hearing, although not perfect, was acceptable.

The statement came after complaints by surgeons at Barnsley's new £12m hospital that shortage of instruments prevented them from operating and that operating theatres were so cold that once a baby undergoing an eye operation had to be wrapped in metal foil to prevent it from dying of hypothermia.

The authority said last night that further work would continue to eliminate heating faults. On instrument shortages it said: "There are difficulties in providing the required instruments at the present time but the matter must be kept in perspective."

In addition to many thou-

sands of instruments in the region's hospitals about 32,500 had been ordered at a cost of £96,000, of which only 600 items were still required. Sterile packs of instruments were made up but it took time to know which instruments to make up for different surgeons.

"It has been evident that there is a need for additional instruments to be put into the system," the statement said. The authority said funds had been reserved to fill instrument shortages. The authority was anxious to reassure the public that no patients were at risk.

Surgeons have complained that instruments have had to be borrowed from other hospitals, that shortages of instruments have prevented operations, and that the running of the operating theatres was deficient.

Stolen stamps found

Scotland Yard's flying squad recovered jubilee postage stamps worth £230,000 stolen from Heathrow airport in June yesterday.

Opera cancelled because of union trouble

Union difficulties have led to the cancellation of Toulouse, latest British opera by David Blake at the London Coliseum after only three performances.

The last performance will be tonight, two further performances have been cancelled because of difficulties with the Musicians' Union.

The English National Opera Company last night expressed this comment: "It is an exciting work and had good reviews. But Lord Harewood hopes to restore Toulouse to the repertoire in future seasons."

Air control strike move

Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, met the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport yesterday in an attempt to resolve the dispute between the air traffic control assistants and the Civil Aviation Authority.



Lady Birk handing over a warrant for a gift of seven deer from the royal herd in Richmond Park to Rear-Admiral Desmond Piers, Agent General of Nova Scotia. The deer will go to a new wildlife park in Canada.

£20m plan to turn Hampden Park into sportsdrome

A £20m project to convert Hampden Park, Glasgow, one of the largest football stadiums in the world, into an all-round sports centre, is to be recommended to the Government.

Mr Laurence Liddell, chairman of the National Stadium Committee, said at a press conference in Glasgow last night that Hampden Park should become a sports centre equivalent to Meadowbank in Edinburgh, which was built to accommodate the Commonwealth Games and then returned to the community.

The National Stadium Committee was set up four years ago from representatives of the Scottish Football Association, the Scottish Football League, Queens Park Football Club and local authorities to look into the future of the Hampden

Park ground. It is the home of the Queens Park club, the only senior amateur club in Scotland.

But many people are convinced that the huge ground is not being used to its full potential. The projected scheme would keep Hampden Park as an international football stadium, but facilities would be provided for a wide range of other sports.

The committee was told that, in their present state, the ground's stands had a life span of no more than 20 years. They would require extensive reconstruction and progressively higher maintenance costs before then. The £20m cost of converting the ground into a sportsdrome would be borne by central government with equal help from local authorities.

Consultant fails to win case at industrial tribunal

From Our Correspondent
Shrewsbury

Dr Henry Wright, a consultant anaesthetist, who resigned his post at Leominster Hospital, Crewe, after being refused a year's unpaid study leave, took his case before an industrial tribunal at Shrewsbury yesterday.

He told the tribunal that Mersey Regional Health Authority's refusal when other similar applications had been granted was "victimization" and that that forced his resignation, which amounted to constructive dismissal. He now works in Holland.

In evidence, he said he had worked at Crewe from 1966 until last year when he had applied to Dr John Wharton, who was then regional medical

officer, to be allowed a year in Holland. There one qualified anaesthetist supervised several nurses in contrast to the British system of "one doctor for one patient" at operations. A system such as the Dutch had could cut waiting lists, he said.

Dr Wharton in evidence said that Dr Wright knew of the shortage of anaesthetists and the length of the waiting list at Crewe.

He had not said he would support the application and had advised Dr Wright not to accept an offer to study in Holland until he had had permission. Mr John Haslam, the tribunal chairman, said Dr Wright's "misconceived claim" failed. There was no unreasonable conduct by the authority which would entitle him to end his employment.

Poverty and deprivation still haunt Easterhouse

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

A new generation of young people, with new disabilities, has settled in Easterhouse, a grey and dejected-looking suburb in the east end of Glasgow. Ten years ago, violent gang warfare was the difficulty and in a much publicized amnesty, gang leaders laid down a grisly selection of arms and the forces built two stout Nissen huts to house the Easterhouse project.

Yesterday the huts were still noisily in business, providing a place to go for entertainment and a safety valve for some 1,500 young people who have had the misfortune to be born in Easterhouse or are obliged to live there.

Easterhouse has not changed so much although the gang problem is less. But there is another generation of young people who face unemployment, and the associated problems of vandalism. The centre is still badly needed here, a community worker said.

Sir James Robertson, who was chief constable of Glasgow when the project was launched

and is still its chairman, the Easterhouse project, were both at a press conference to emphasize that the problems remain and that £15,000 would be required to fund activities over the next three years.

The leader is Mr John Nolan, a police constable seconded from the Strathclyde force. He has the delicate task of maintaining both order and the respect of youngsters who use the centre, whom he describes as "belligerent" with an odd sense of humour.

The regional education committee had opened three youth wings in the area which provided excellent facilities for young people. It was feared that a lot of the lads who come here would not last long in those centres.

A report on the work of the project points to "teenage unemployment and the dangers of young people feeling rejected and becoming entrenched in anti-social patterns of life. We are talking here of some youngsters who are the children of grown-ups who have hardly ever been able to find work," the community worker said.

Illiteracy must be wiped out, Dr Coggan says

The world contained a thousand million illiterates and three quarters of them were women, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, stated last night.

Presiding at a service in Westminster Abbey to mark the tenth anniversary of the launching of the Feed the Minds Campaign, Dr Coggan referred to "this worldwide curse of illiteracy".

Police hunt for gunman cut in wages snatch

Police are searching for a gunman with blond hair, after an armed raid yesterday on the wages office at Wiggins Teape Mill, Dartford, Kent.

Three men wearing crash helmets, armed with revolvers and a shotgun, grabbed £20,000 in wages which had just been delivered by security men. One of the raiders cut himself on broken glass as he escaped the scene. Police are checking hospitals to see if he sought treatment and asked the public to look out for blood-stained bank notes.

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EEC's beef 'mountain' no help to pie-makers to help middle-income groups

by Hugh Clayton
Sausage and pie makers yesterday that they need 100,000 tonnes of beef to make 100,000 tonnes of pies. The Law Society would support a scheme allowing people to bring cases to court on a contingency fee basis, Mr. Denby said. The society's president, Mr. Denby, said in Harrogate yesterday that the scheme would be financed by the EEC. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs.

GLC Tories urge ILEA abolition

by Hugh Clayton
The Conservative group on the Greater London Council (GLC) yesterday urged the abolition of the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA). The group, led by Mr. Denby, said that the ILEA was a waste of money and that its functions should be transferred to the London boroughs. The group also said that the ILEA was a barrier to the development of the GLC. The group's spokesman, Mr. Denby, said that the ILEA was a waste of money and that its functions should be transferred to the London boroughs. The group also said that the ILEA was a barrier to the development of the GLC.

Police investigate alleged forgery of steel papers

by Hugh Clayton
Police are investigating allegations that British Steel Corporation steel test certificates have been forged. The police said that they had received information from a source that a number of test certificates had been forged. The police are currently investigating the allegations. The police said that they had received information from a source that a number of test certificates had been forged. The police are currently investigating the allegations.

Polytechnic lecturers want 17% rise in salaries

by David Walker
The Times Higher Education Supplement reported yesterday that polytechnic lecturers are demanding a 17 per cent rise in their salaries. The lecturers' union, the Association of Polytechnic Lecturers (APL), said that it was making a claim for a 17 per cent rise. The APL said that it was making a claim for a 17 per cent rise.

Law Society would back scheme for 'contingency fee' litigation to help middle-income groups

by Hugh Clayton
The Law Society would support a scheme allowing people to bring cases to court on a contingency fee basis, Mr. Denby said. The society's president, Mr. Denby, said in Harrogate yesterday that the scheme would be financed by the EEC. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs. The EEC would pay for the costs of the cases, but the EEC would not have to bear legal costs.

Test case over gifted children

by Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
In the first test of the Government's new policy on the take-up of places in independent schools, Surrey County Council has asked Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to approve its scheme to make special provision for gifted children in independent schools. The scheme would allow the council to make special provision for gifted children in independent schools. The scheme would allow the council to make special provision for gifted children in independent schools.

Local control of higher education urged

by Judith Judd of The Times Higher Education Supplement
Sweeping proposals to give local authorities a greater role in the funding and control of higher education are put forward by the National Union of Students today. The union's spokesman, Mr. Peter Ashby, said that the union was making a claim for a 17 per cent rise in its salaries. The union's spokesman, Mr. Peter Ashby, said that the union was making a claim for a 17 per cent rise.

Fifty policemen assaulted in 'peaceful' county

by Hugh Clayton
In a quarterly report to be considered by the Sussex Police Authority next week, Mr. George Terry, the Chief Constable, says that 50 of his officers were assaulted in the three months. The assaults varied from bumps, punches and kicks to the head and body, a triple fracture of the jaw, a broken hip, a broken leg and a broken arm. The assaults varied from bumps, punches and kicks to the head and body, a triple fracture of the jaw, a broken hip, a broken leg and a broken arm.

Law Society to advertise

by Hugh Clayton
The Law Society is to spend £315,000 in a national advertising campaign to increase public awareness of the work of solicitors and the benefits of consulting them. The Law Society is to spend £315,000 in a national advertising campaign to increase public awareness of the work of solicitors and the benefits of consulting them.

Judge says long trial delays are a scandal

by Hugh Clayton
A High Court judge protested on Wednesday at the "disgrace" of long delays in hearing murder cases at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Justice Michael Davies said it was "almost a public scandal" that no fewer than 35 murder or attempted murder trials were outstanding there. The time has come, in my view, when a much stricter approach to applications for postponement ought to be made, he declared.

Homeland 1 Where they are:

The proposed homeland for up to three million people is on the West Bank of the Jordan (Judea-Samaria) on lands conquered by Israel in the 1967 war plus the Gaza strip. Apparently it is not the view of the homeland advocates that all Palestinians should live within its borders. It is rather to be the focus of their national identity.

Homeland 2

By a coincidence there are just on three million Xhosa people whose homeland is Transkei in Southern Africa. Their country is 6 times the size of the West Bank zone proposed as the homeland for the Palestinians.

What they are:

1 The Transkei homeland is no artificial creation of the South African government. The Xhosa people were well established in the region by 1800. Its boundaries have been clearly defined since British colonial days.

Fact-box comparisons

2 Covering an area equal to Belgium and Luxembourg, Transkei is larger than 22 member countries of the United Nations, has a coastline of 160 miles and is six times the size of the proposed Arab homeland on the overcrowded West Bank of the Jordan.

THE DOUBLE STANDARDS OF MR CARTER AND THE EEC



President Carter, United States Yasser Arafat, PLO leader President Shimon Peres, Israel

PRESIDENT CARTER declared in Washington (12th May 1977) that it was of "crucial importance" to a settlement in the Middle East that the Palestinians have a homeland. The EEC, after two months of consultation among the nine member nations of the European Economic Community, issued a statement which read: "A solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated into fact."

Homeland 1 Where they are:

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Homeland 2

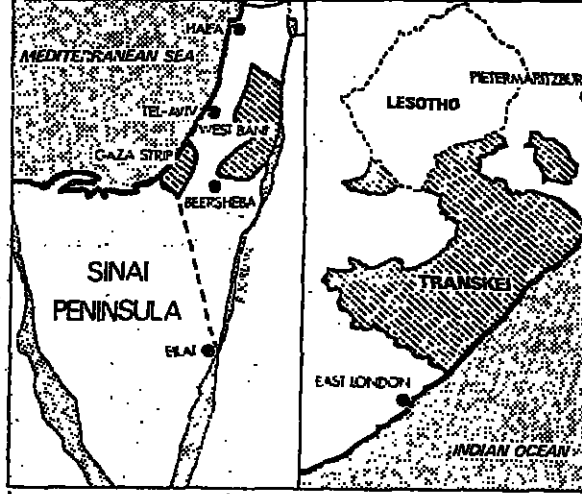
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Proposed homeland for the Palestinian Arabs. West Bank of the Jordan (Judea-Samaria) plus the Gaza Strip with access between them guaranteed probably via the Beersheba road. Homeland of the Xhosa. Transkei, a republic of South Africa which gained its independence from South Africa last year. The area has been treated as an African reserve since the first portions of the territory were annexed to the British Cape Colony in 1877.

Question:

How can these double standards be justified by the Nine of Western Europe, and the Arab nations, and above all by a US President who declares that he is campaigning for human rights?

Answer, please, Mr Carter and Mr Callaghan, Monsieur Giscard d'Estaing and the rest.

You can do something to help

To help the Xhosa people take their rightful place in the councils of the United Nations tear or cut out this page and mail it Right Now to: the White House, Washington or No. 10 Downing Street, London or the Elysée Palace, Paris. Make democracy work for peace.

CLUB OF TEN
Kent House, 87 Regent Street, London W1R 7HF

EUROPE
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The conference got going rather well yesterday before, ironically, it was cancelled in another private session.

The fact that the strike-delayed M. Mitterrand, would-be President of France, could not even be invited to address only behind closed doors and away from the publicity which emboldened him to come in the first place, was pure farce.

Before the arrival there was uproar among the French press. "Unheard of, simply unheard of," a Parisienne colleague gasped.

"He'll be furious, furious," said all the others, and they were sitting in there, and they can't get him in at Gwatkin; good job I'm not on a right-wing paper."

Labourg's press director, Mr. Remy, was asked indignantly. He suggested that closed sessions might be a thing of the past by 1979, or perhaps next year if constitutional reform is not rejected by the constitution. The problem is allowing the party's agents to speak on organization matters at any

they have all enjoyed until the demolition of Dick's tower, upset the apple cart. The new idea is automatically, to put the sitting members on the short list along with other challengers, not let them have a safe seat as personal property.

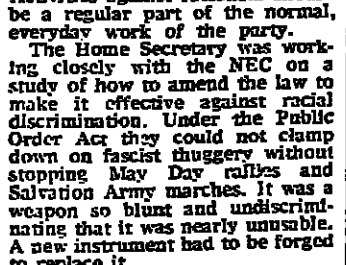
For the first time the conference has now accepted this principle—but, that constitution again—there is no doubt that the issue will be brought forward again at the next conference (which, conveniently, might come after the next election).

It all sounds fair enough, but those of the reformers do not wish to extend the "reselection process" beyond the members of the constituency general management committee, a group including young and old, fringe members, and those opposing up the process at least to the attending paid-up constituency members (hardly an unmanageable number, though, if the membership blots) she was raucously denounced for inviting

Before we get to the burning private issue of "re-selection" let it be recorded that there were some good speeches. Mr Ian

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gerial Staff) said that they had a low general profit level in the industry reflecting its inefficiency.

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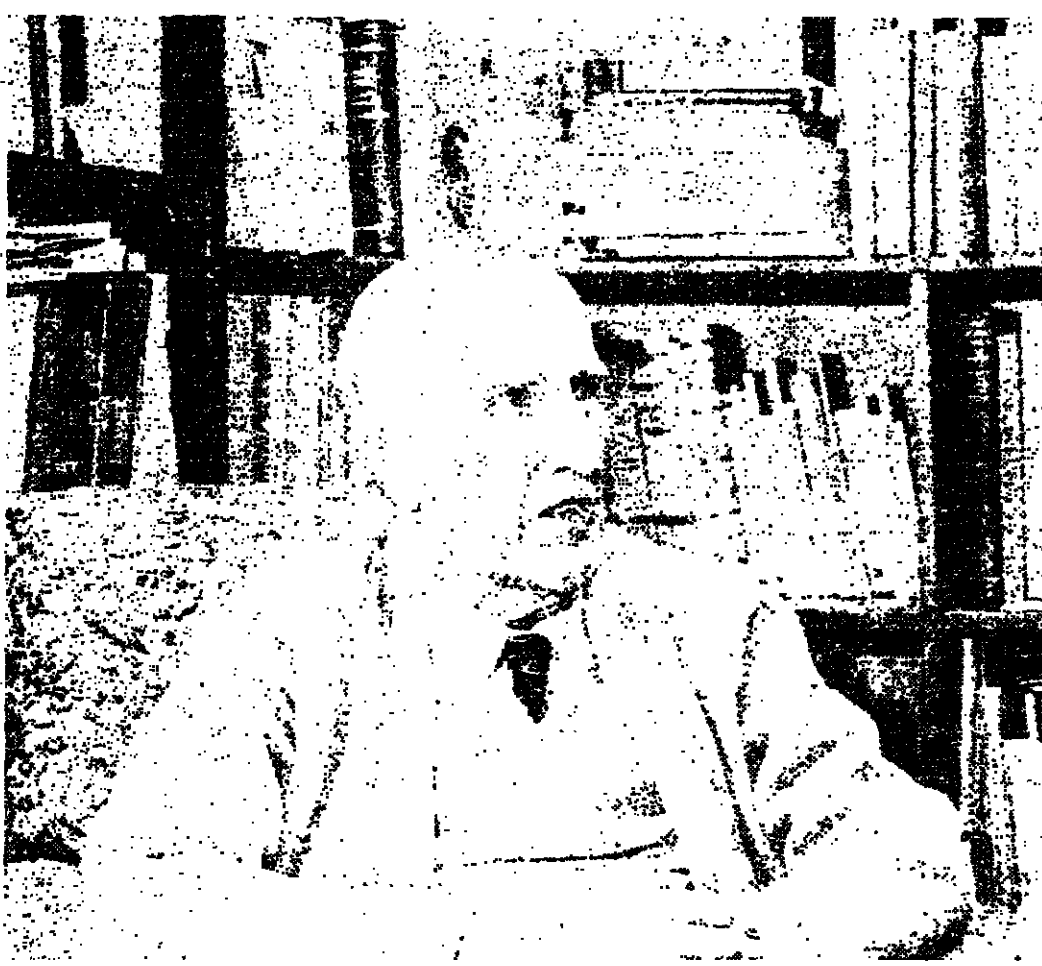
Mr. Joseph, Dean (JF) of Leeds, West) said one of the most important priorities would be not only to win the next election but to take control of the large cities once again after the government lost the corporation in 1978. Otherwise, the whole thing was a non-sensory. The best way to prevent Tory authorities or anybody else trying to close down the labour departments was to show manifestly that they were successful. Norman Milward (Association

WEST EUROPE

British-style beef market policy will mean cheaper meat, EEC farm commissioner says

by Fred...
 Michael Hornsby
 Brussels, Oct 6
 A radical change in the EEC's beef market policy, which is responsible for the Community's notorious "surplus" of 400,000 tonnes, was proposed today by Mr. Franz O. Gundelach, the Commissioner for Agriculture.
 In essence, it involves an extension to the EEC as a whole of the arrangements allowed hitherto only in Britain.
 This move will be welcome to Mr. Callaghan in his attempts to persuade the British membership of the EEC to accept the Community's common agricultural policy. However, there is strong resistance from the French to the Commission's proposal in the Council of Ministers. The French have already denounced them as "outrage".
 At present, beef producers' prices are maintained above a minimum level by buying up surplus meat in cold storage and putting it in cold storage. When market prices fall to a level below the minimum, the effect of this has been to keep market prices at a much higher level than would otherwise have been the case.
 Under the new scheme, intervention buying would be triggered only when market prices fell to a point lower than

this 90 per cent threshold. Exactly where this point would be fixed would depend on the level of the guide price agreed at next spring's EEC farm price review, and Mr. Gundelach warned producers to expect "precious little increase".
 To bridge the gap between market prices and the 90 per cent threshold which at present triggers intervention buying, beef producers would be paid variable premiums that is, direct cash subsidies of the deficiency payments type traditionally used in Britain.
 Mr. Gundelach claimed that the new system would preserve the income guarantee of producers, but at the same time make beef cheaper for the consumer and thus help to arrest what he described as a "disastrous" consumption trend in recent years.
 According to figures set out in a report submitted to the Council of Ministers, beef and veal production in the EEC is increasing at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent, whereas consumption has been rising by only 1.5 per cent a year. Beef and veal accounted for 35 per cent of all meat consumption in 1960. This share has now dropped to 31 per cent because of competition from poultry and pig meat, whose prices have risen more slowly.
 Under questioning, Mr. Gundelach conceded that in the short term the new and more flexible beef regime might entail greater expenditure than the present intervention system. But he argued that in the long run the cost to the Community of allowing consumption to decline even further would be much higher.
 One of the features of the beef market in recent years, Mr. Gundelach said, had been the alternation between periods of over-supply and extreme shortage, this was due to the inflexibility of the unadulterated intervention system.
 The proposed lower intervention level and variable premiums were designed to cope with an over-supplied market, Mr. Gundelach explained. In times of shortage and high market prices, the Commission proposed the payment of special subsidies to encourage the early slaughter of cattle so as to increase the flow of beef to the consumer.
 On fisheries policy, Mr. Gundelach played down suggestions that any deal had been struck earlier this week in London with Mr. John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, on the sharing of fish stocks in the EEC's 200-mile zone.
 However, he indicated that fishermen in Scotland and Northern England could expect significantly more generous treatment than hitherto when the Commission submits revised proposals to EEC fisheries ministers later this month in Luxembourg.



Señor Alexandre at his home in Madrid yesterday.

Spanish poet winner of Nobel Prize

Stockholm, Oct 6.—The 1977 Nobel Literature Prize was awarded today to Señor Vicente Aleixandre, the 79-year-old Spanish poet. He was said to have shown "the strength to survive" in poetry written as he endured tuberculosis, civil war and then loneliness under the Franco dictatorship.

Computerized landscapes aid training of pilots

Frankfurt, Oct 6
 Many of the world's leading airlines are visiting the Luftwaffe base here to inspect an important development in the training of pilots which will lead to improvements in flight safety and also reduce the nuisance from aircraft noise.
 Developed by the British company Rediffon Flight Simulation, the new training aid projects highly realistic landscapes outside the cockpit windows of the Lufthansa simulators in which pilots learn to fly without leaving the ground.
 While such images of daylight scenes have in the past been produced by a closed-circuit television camera roving over a scale model, they are now being "drawn" by a computer.
 Instructors are able to show images of daytime and nighttime conditions and clouds or mist which can obscure the landing. They can programme the computer to show a truck driving across the runway just as the trainee is about to touch down, making him go through the overshooting procedures.

In poems spanning half a century he had emerged as a rallying figure for "what remained of spiritual life" under the rule of the late General Franco, the panel of 18 scholars and authors of the Swedish Academy said.
 The Nobel Prize is worth 700,000 kronor (£80,000). The literature award, usually the last, was this year the first to be announced. The Nobel Peace Prize, decided by a Norwegian committee, is not due to be disclosed until Monday.
 Señor Aleixandre, born in 1898, the son of a railway engineer, wrote poetry which "illuminates man's condition in the cosmos", today's citation said.
 This was despite renal tuberculosis which made him bedridden or a captive at his desk as a young man and which also kept him in Spain when friends went into exile.
 In Madrid, the poet's eyes filled with tears when journalists broke in on his quiet, introspective world after news of the award reached the Spanish capital today. "I am very surprised", he said.
 Señor Aleixandre belonged to the so-called "1927 generation" of Spanish writers.

Thousands at funeral of riot victim

Turin, Oct 6.—More than 20,000 people today attended the funeral of Signor Roberto Crescenzo, aged 20, a part-time student who was burnt alive in a left-wing fire bomb attack on a Turin bar last Saturday.
 The attack came during disorders throughout Italy which began after a left-wing militant was killed near the headquarters of the neo-fascists in Rome.
 Police on motor cycles escorted Signor Crescenzo's coffin in the procession today.
 Observers regarded the large turnout as a demonstration of widespread opposition to political extremism.—Reuters.

Liverpool Archbishop reviews synod debate

Rome, Oct 6
 The voice of Africa has been the clearest and most uniform so far at the international Synod of Bishops in the Vatican, according to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mr. Derek Warlock. More than half the bishops present have spoken in the debate.
 The archbishop said that one African bishop after another had risen to emphasize the importance of small Christian communities as the basis on which faith will be developed and passed on to future generations. They had also spoken of the use of small group formations or training for building up these communities.
 Mr. Warlock made his remarks as the Vatican's episcopal synod was about to close its general debate and split into working groups.
 The subject under discussion is catechesis and Mr. Warlock, in his survey of the debate, said that the bishops of the United States had spoken sensitively of the personal problems which can exist in a high standard of living, the loneliness of individuals, and the need to relate religious devotion to doctrinal instruction, of the challenge of young people to help to animate and instruct their own age groups, and of the absolute necessity for adult education if young people are to find understanding and stability in today's society.
 From mid-1978, there had been many statements about the difficulties to be faced, of new efforts to increase the quality and to extend the age-range of catechetical instruction.
 But account had to be taken of the background and problems of social justice in which those to be catechized would have to live. There had been a number of warnings that the leaders and animators of youth in Latin America did not necessarily possess Christian orthodoxy or respect for the teaching authority of the church.
 The voice from Asia was more complex and seemed to reflect the transcendental values of religion. It had been emphasized that catechisms must be Christ-centred, personal, relevant and related to experience, but all with reference to the timeless nature of religious belief.
 The synod had been reminded of the dedicated commitment of the Buddhist and it had been suggested that here was a lesson for the Catholics to learn with regard to the measure of the formation which should be required of the Christian faithful.
 The synod is expected to last until the end of the month.

MP calls for policies to raise Europe's birthrate

By Pat Healy
 Social Services Correspondent
 A Conservative MP will try today to persuade Western European countries to adopt policies that encourage childbearing to avoid a future in which a small working population will have to support more and more old people.
 Mr. Toby Jessel, MP for Twickenham, wants governments to adopt family policies that are more generous through taxation and social security, and to make it easier for mothers to work by providing day care.
 Mr. Jessel expects a rough ride when he presents his proposals to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe after a year's study by a representative committee on the implications of demographic change. But he will point out that in at least three countries—West Germany, Luxembourg and Austria—the birthrate has fallen so drastically that generations are no longer being replaced.
 "Everyone has been so anxious about the pace of growth of population in the world as a whole, that it has hardly crossed anyone's mind that Europe could be going too far the other way," Mr. Jessel wants to create a climate and incentives in western Europe that will encourage women to have more children, but that does not mean that he wants women to remain at home looking after children. His report recognizes that trends towards women controlling their reproduction and becoming a growing proportion of the labour force are irreversible, and his recommendations reflect this.
 One of the main proposals is to reduce factors operating against fertility, particularly by ensuring that women's careers are not handicapped by childbearing and by making it easier for parents to combine responsibilities with full participation in the labour market.
 Mr. Jessel is also concerned that European countries should avoid taking measures to ease unemployment in the short term.

Iran to import French nuclear power stations

Our Own Correspondent
 Paris, Oct 6
 Two new nuclear power stations and 10 or 12 Airbus planes are to be purchased from France by Iran as a result of a trip there by M. Michel Matiwski, representing the French President.
 The two 900 megawatt stations could be just the beginning. Negotiations are ahead for four others.
 The order for the Airbus, which will bring heart to the depressed aircraft industry in Toulouse, will keep production in part busy for the next three years. The first are due to be delivered by the end of this year, and the remaining six or eight over a longer period.
 M. Poniatowski's visit gave a chance to discuss with Shah a series of international economic problems. Prime importance was laid on continuing economic co-operation between the two countries.

President Giscard leads political popularity poll

From Ian Murray
 Paris, Oct 6
 There is encouraging news for President Giscard d'Estaing at last from an opinion poll. According to one published today in Le Quotidien de Paris, he is first choice for 42 per cent of Frenchmen for the job he holds, compared to 30 per cent who are for M. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, and 10 per cent each for M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader.
 M. Chirac, in a radio interview today, attacked any idea of a coalition between the centre parties and the Socialists as suggested in connexion with the continued failure of the Union of the Left to agree on a new common programme for the elections next March. There was no possibility of creating a third force in France, he said.
 In any event, how could it claim to represent all Frenchmen if it excluded the Gaullists?

Floods in Genoa

Genoa, Oct 6.—Flooding caused by heavy rain paralysed this Italian seaport today. Some quarters were cut off for several hours and damage was extensive. There were several road accidents. — Agence France-Press.

WHAT ELSE HAVE ABERDEEN AND HOUSTON GOT IN COMMON?

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And in Houston, Joseph A. McCue, our Senior Vice-President there, is another experienced Barclays International banker who can help you take advantage of the opportunities presented by this thriving area of the United States.

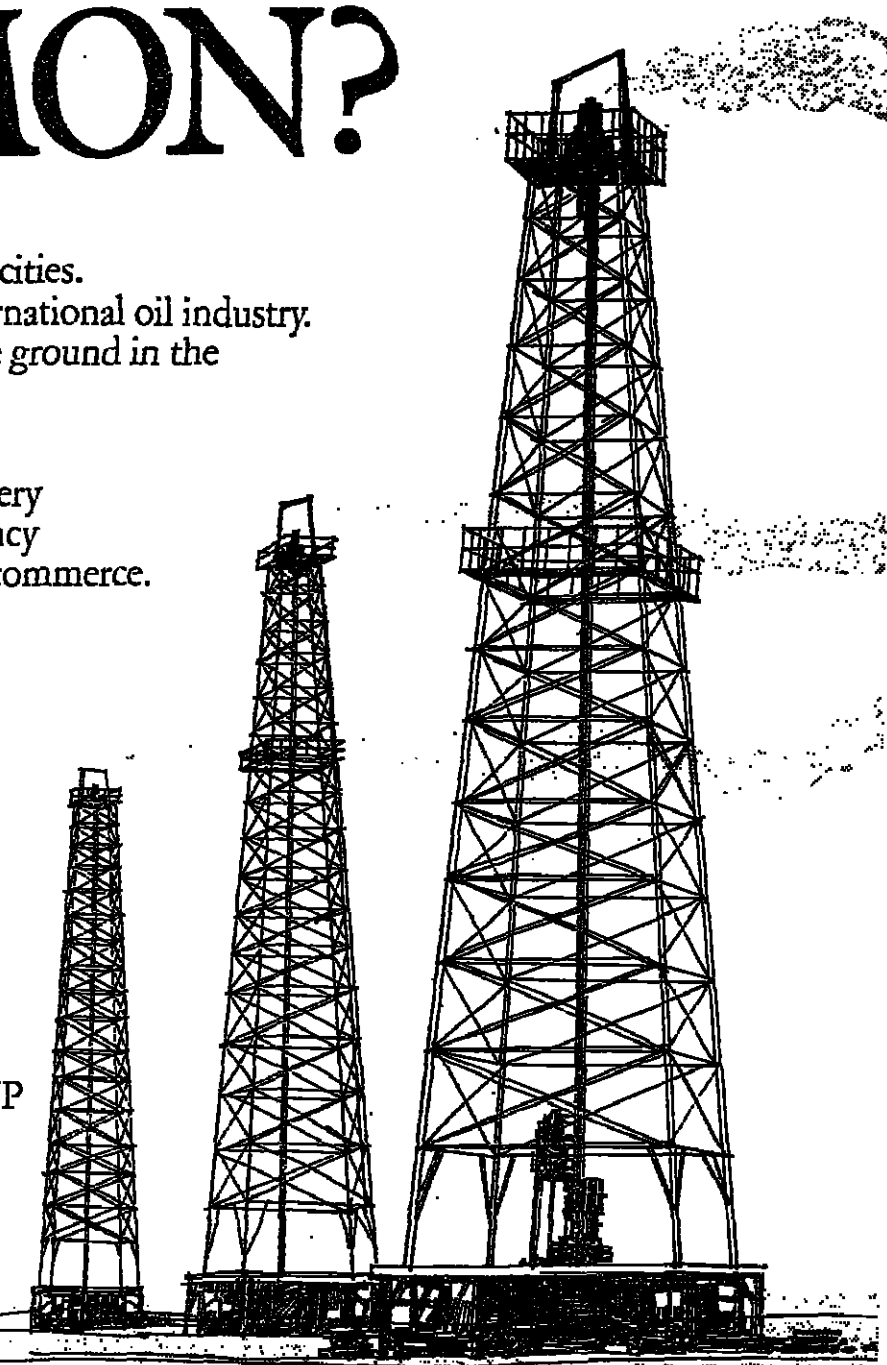
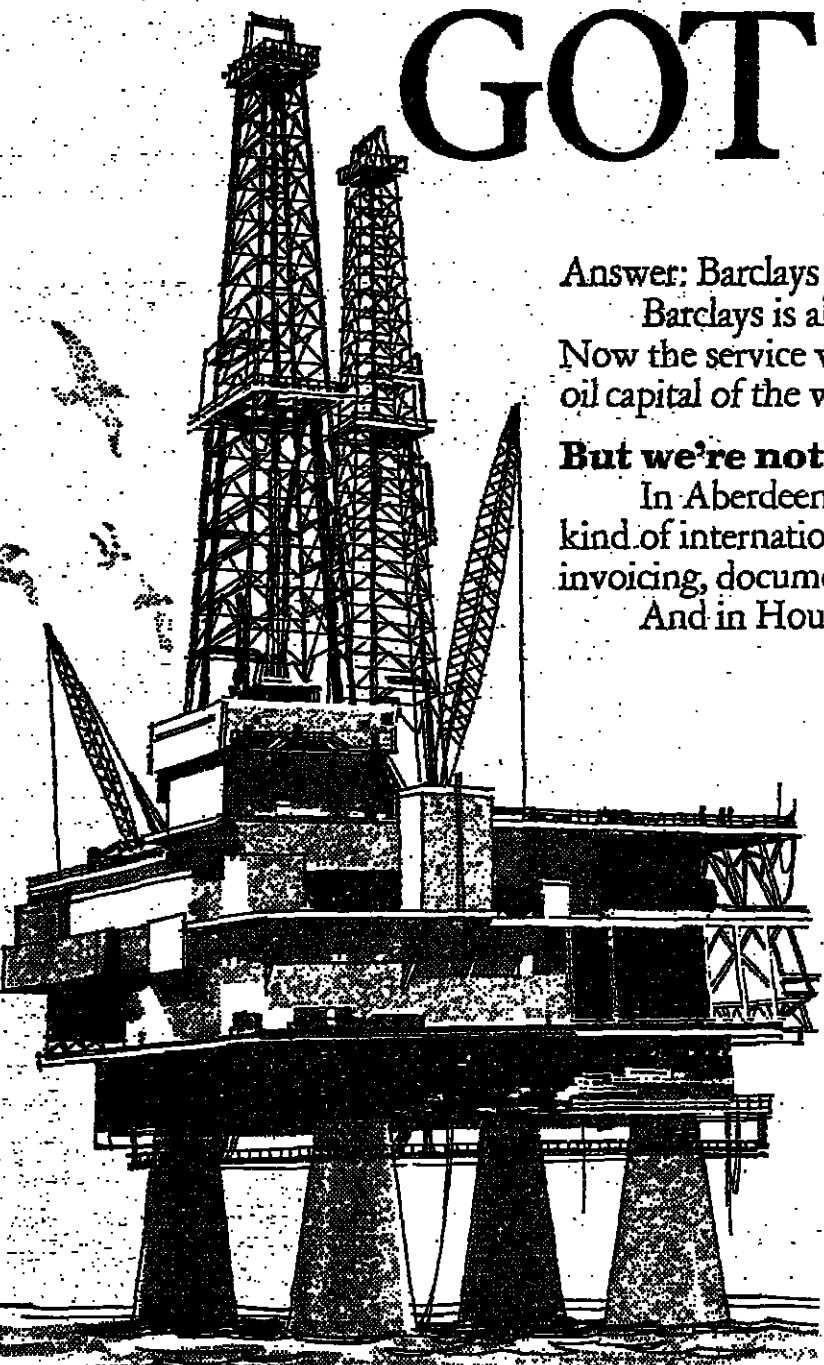
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OVERSEAS

Israel thought to have agreed to negotiate at Geneva talks with the Arab states collectively

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Oct 6

It was claimed in *The Jerusalem Post* today that Mr Dayan reached tentative agreement with President Carter on Tuesday that Israel should participate in both bilateral and multilateral negotiations with the Arabs at a reconvened Geneva peace conference.

The Israeli Government has refused to comment on the report, which if accurate would mean a significant change in Israel's policy towards negotiating with the Arabs. Until now it has insisted that it will negotiate substantive issues at Geneva only with individual states.

In return for this change of mind, according to Mr Wolf Blitzer, the newspaper's correspondent in Washington, the United States will not insist on specific Palestinian Liberation Organization participation in the united Arab delegation.

The agreement, between Mr Dayan and President Carter is said to be embodied in the "working paper" which is now being studied in Jerusalem and which Mr Vance is presenting to the various Arab states involved.

After an afternoon of ministerial discussions around the hotel of Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, an official spokesman announced that the Cabinet would next meet on Tuesday after Mr Dayan's return to Israel, when it would define its position.

Syria was reported here today to have rejected the working paper because of its apparent failure to mention the PLO and because it does not provide for multilateral negotiations on all issues in Geneva.

According to the *Jerusalem Post* report, Mr Dayan has indicated that Israel will negotiate multilaterally the future disposition of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as the question of Palestinian and Jewish refugees.

Quoting only "well placed sources", the report says there would be a plenary group in Geneva which would stay in permanent session and assign actual negotiations to various working groups.

Israel would negotiate individual peace treaties with the Arab states—Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon—but working groups involved in discussing the questions of refugees and the West Bank and Gaza Strip would include representatives from more than one Arab state as well as representatives of the Palestinian Arabs. Earlier, Israel had agreed to negotiate both these issues only with the Jordanian delegation, which include Palestinian representatives.

US awaits results of its diplomacy

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 6

There will now be a pause in the American Government's Middle Eastern diplomacy while the Israeli Cabinet considers the "working paper" on the Geneva peace talks sent to it by Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

This is the document drawn up in the early hours of yesterday morning by Mr Dayan and Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, after long negotiating session with President Carter.

The Israeli Cabinet will consider it and then, if it is approved, Mr Vance will try to win the Arabs' consent to this latest proposal, setting into procedural difficulties of reconvening the Geneva conference.

This will take time, and in the meantime other issues of substance will have to be studied. The chief result of the past few days' hectic diplomacy has been to annoy and then to pacify the American Jewish community, to elate and then to depress the Arabs and to confuse everybody.

It is fairly clear, however, that the Israelis are being pushed towards accepting a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Geneva.

Mr Dayan said firmly yesterday that Israel would never accept the PLO or a Palestinian state, but the "working paper" is believed to commit the Israelis to accepting a greater role for the Palestinians in Geneva.

In return, Mr Dayan won from the Americans the admission that Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 were still the basis for the conference. No one ever suggested that acceptance of the statement was a prerequisite but Israel needed to reaffirm that it does not admit that Palestinians have "legitimate rights".

Warning to Britain on S Africa sanctions

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Oct 6

No opportunity is being lost here to warn Britain, the United States and other Western nations of the folly of attempting to use economic sanctions to force South Africa to change its domestic policies. Britain is regarded as particularly vulnerable. Politicians, official commentators and economic experts forecast disaster for the British economy if Mr Callaghan's Government acquiesces in demands for sanctions.

An officially inspired commentary on Radio South Africa noted with satisfaction that Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, had referred to the weak points in the case for the British position. But it suggested he had seriously understated the situation. Dr Owen had said a universal ban on trade with South Africa would cause "major problems". It would, the commentary claimed, remove any prospect of economic recovery in Britain and cause the collapse of a great harbour like Southampton.

The Confederation of British Industry had joined in the reservations expressed by West German last weekend, but business leaders over the proposed EEC code of conduct for firms operating in South Africa, which they rejected as an intrusion of politics into commerce.

On the difficulty of enforcing sanctions, the commentary said more than 20,000 ships passed South African shores every year and most of them did business in its ports or relied on them for supplies or repairs.

Third World report

Borobudur regains its glory and Indonesia learns a new art

By Simon Scott Plummer

Skill in the preservation of ancient monuments is not normally associated with developing countries, which too often lack the resources to decay or be overwhelmed by modern buildings. However, in Indonesia a body of experts in this field is being formed through work on the Borobudur, the great Buddhist sanctuary in Central Java.

The Borobudur is one of the glories of ancient Java and since Angkor was closed to Western tourists by the Communist regime in Cambodia, has become unquestionably the finest monument that tourists can visit in South-East Asia.

Erected around 800 AD under the Sailendra dynasty, it is a step pyramid or giant stupa which portrays in exquisite stone carvings the Buddhist view of the universe. A comparable artistic achievement in the West is the carving on the cathedrals of thirteenth-century France.

The reliefs represent ascending stages of enlightenment towards nirvana. The historic pastes from the Borobudur galleries with high, decorated walls. These ornate enclosures lead on to open circular terraces adorned simply with carved stupas containing statues of the Buddha, and crowned by a large, plain stupa.

The change is breathtaking, like emerging from a tunnel, narrow pass on to a serene upland, from which there are wonderful views over paddy fields, banana groves, palm trees and, in the distance, the volcanic cone of Mount Merapi rising above the clouds. Natural and artistic beauty are perfectly fused.

That the Borobudur still has such an effect on the visitor testifies to the genius of its creators for today much of it resembles more a building site than a sanctuary. Cracks tower above the north and south faces and the galleries below are cluttered with scaffolding, jacks, pulleys, steel rods and concrete mixers. For the past four years tourists, who arrive at an average rate of 30,000 a month, 30 per cent of them Indonesians, have been confined to one side of the lower section and to the circular terraces.

The purpose of the restrictions has been to allow work to halt damage to the Borobudur from rainwater. This seeps through the stonework and erodes the floors of the galleries to east and west walls, lean outwards, and sets in motion chemical processes that destroy the reliefs.

The rectangular galleries are gradually being dismantled. Once removed, the stones are washed, dried and bonded with resin. Most and some are removed with a paste of clay and a chemical called AC32 and then water.

The southern foot of the hill has been turned into an extensive workyard. One side stands neat rows of stone Buddhas (some headless), lions and gargoyles awaiting treatment, and on the other, the huge sheds where the work is carried out.

On the Borobudur itself reinforced concrete bases, into which are inserted pvc drainpipes, are laid under the

A powerful gesture in an urban wasteland

From Michael Leppman
New York, Oct 6

It is surprising how powerful a single, well-timed gesture can be. By taking 75 minutes yesterday to visit the South Bronx, one of the nation's most ravaged urban slums, President Carter made a greater impression in his talks about war and peace with world leaders.

All three of the city's newspapers had leading articles today praising the gesture. At the same time they concluded bleakly that the President's apparent horror at what he saw probably could not be turned into specific remedies.

"The South Bronx isn't just a blighted neighbourhood, it's a ruin," the *New York Daily News* said. The *New York Times* made the point that as a result the South Bronx is "a crucible to an understanding of American life as a visit to Auschwitz is crucial to an understanding of Nazism."

The President himself described it more prosaically as "a very sobering trip." Part of the reason for it was, doubt the criticism he has been getting from black leaders for failing to take sufficient interest in the problems of urban decay, after receiving the black vote last November.

The people he met on his tour yesterday were nearly all black or Puerto Rican. Reporters who roared in the President's wake later to collect their reactions could hardly find any that were not emphatic.

One of those to whom the President spoke was Mr. Rueda, head of a cooperative corporation whose members are renovating the run-down apartment building where they live. "Fantastic building," was his reaction. "I believe President Carter. I think the man's going to come through."

City officials now hope that Mr. Rueda that the visit will mean substantial federal help for the South Bronx and other similarly afflicted areas of New York.

The South Bronx is just one example—albeit an extreme one—of a blight that affects the old inner areas of most large American cities. Inhabited early in the century by European immigrants who had earned enough to leave Manhattan, teeming Lower East Side, it decayed as they grew more prosperous and moved to the suburbs, leaving the deteriorating apartments to new, poorer immigrants from Puerto Rico and the south.

Now middle-class whites, fearful of robbery, venture there only to watch the New York Yankees play baseball at Yankee Stadium.

In some countries a President driving through such a neighbourhood, would expect abuse, violence. Here, however, they simply shouted: "Give us a job. They were quite desperate to believe that the cause was do so.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT 149 CUT PRICE WINE SHOPS

FABULOUS SPANISH BRANDY 4.39	AUGUSTUS BARNETT - AROUND LONDON	TONINO ITALIAN RED 89
CAPTAIN MORGAN RUM 4.49	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	LA PURISIMA SPANISH
BACARDI 4.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	RED/WHITE 99
DRAMBUIE 4.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	SANGRIA 99
COINTREAU 5.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	SANGIOVESE 1.29
TIA MARIA 4.29	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	ANGIOU ROSE 1.39
SOUTHERN COMFORT 6.39	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	FRASCATI 1.39
PIMM'S 3.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	GAMAY 1.39
CAMPARI 3.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	LIEBFRAN/MILCH 1.49
PERNO 5.79	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	SIN RIVAL FRANCO ESPANOLAS 1.49
TEYLORS PORT 2.19	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	BARGAIN DOUBLE
VOVELA SHERRIES 1.55	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	BOTTLE MAGNUMS
DOUBLE CENTURY 1.59	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	VALPOLICELLA SANTA STEFANO 1.89
BRISTOL CREAM 1.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	BARDOLINO SANTA STEFANO 1.89
TIO PEPE 1.99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	LA PURISIMA SPANISH
OLD ENGLAND BRITISH 99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	RED/WHITE 1.99
SUNSET GOLDEN 79	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	
MONTILLA 99	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	
HALLS TONIC WINE 1.49	ANGUS BARNETT - AROUND BRITAIN	

AUGUSTUS BARNETT 149 CUT PRICE WINE SHOPS

Soviet call to reduce military rivalry

Continued from page 1

made in bettering relations, substantial obstacles remained to travel and the free of international relations between one part of Europe and other. Some improvement could be seen in the numbers people emigrating to Europe, America and Israel and in the reunification of families, "but we must recall those who remain apart."

Criticizing inadequate progress in the provision of information to businessmen and in the translation of books, he said that the openness and ease of contact promised at Helsinki had been only partly realized. "Thus we cannot be satisfied with the record of implementation."

Mr. Goldberg went on to be more specific. He spoke of cases of American scholars being denied admission to essential archives (a reference to several such cases in the Soviet Union). He denounced the jamming of international broadcasts. He said that advances were jeopardized when journalists were refused visas unless they promised not to get in touch with certain sources of information and opinion. (This has happened in Czechoslovakia.)

He regretted "new bureaucratic obstacles" to family reunification (a reference to Romania).

He said it was hard to see the "positive and humanitarian spirit" of the Helsinki agreement at work when "an ill and aged husband is denied after long years of separation, the company of his nearly blind wife and their daughter." (This was a reference to a Moscow woman separated for nearly 20 years from her husband in America).

Equally difficult to understand, he said, were restrictions on the right of individuals to travel or emigrate.

The issue of human rights, he said, represented the widest gap between the ideals and practices of East and West. He recognized American deficiencies, saying "A mere 15 years ago many Americans were denied the right to vote." But he said that America had long pursued the vision of human rights and he referred to President Kennedy's question of "not peace or the last analysis a matter of human rights?"

After referring to freedom of religion and thought, he came to a key passage in which he expressed "vigorous approval of repressive measures taken in any country against individuals and private groups whose activities relate solely to promoting the Final Act's goals and promises." This was a reference to the various groups in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe set up to monitor implementation of the Final Act. Many of their members are now in prison.

Mr. Yuri Vorontsov, the Soviet delegate, abstained from almost all polemics or criticism. He said that the implementation of the Final Act depended on the extent of the general level of détente, on the state of bilateral relations.

Circles in the West which opposed détente hindered implementation.

He called for efforts to reduce military confrontation and reiterated the familiar Soviet proposals for a declaration on not using nuclear weapons first. He said the Soviet Union was still ready for the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and Nato and repeated the Soviet desire that the two alliances should have no new members; a reference to Spain.

Egypt marks anniversary of 1973 war with parade

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Oct 6

Egypt celebrated today the fourth anniversary of the October war with Israel with an impressive military parade. President Sadat took the salute flanked by General Muhammad Abdul-Ghani Gamassi, the War Minister, armed forces commanders and Mr Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Wearing the uniform of the Supreme Commander, the President drove to the parade ground at Nasr City, near Cairo, in an armoured vehicle.

The military display was preceded by General Gamassi's speech in which he praised the performance of the Egyptian forces during war and recalled how Egyptian troops stormed the Suez Canal and destroyed Israel's fortified Barlev line on the eastern bank of the waterway.

Discussing the provision of weapons to Egypt, the general said: "Despite strong pressures and difficulties encountered because of the Soviet ban (on arms supplies), the armed forces have been developed and its sources of weapons are being diversified."

The War Minister spoke at some length of what he described as "the present crucial stage" of the Arab-Israeli conflict. "We are cautiously following intensive political moves to realize a just and permanent peace in the region. Our military might backs and consolidates these political moves."

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THE ARTS

Australia provides the best film of the week

Caddie (a)
Leon Kensington/
Leon Swiss Cottage
Valentino (x)
Piccadilly Square
Leicester Square
Leicester Square
Ap Shot (x)
Laza 2/
BC's Shaftesbury
venue, Bayswater,
ulham Road

Aspiria (x)
BC Shaftesbury
venue

The biggest film of the week is *Valentino*, and the best one is *Caddie*. *Valentino*, although its subject is ostensibly the life of a famous actor, is in fact a study of an abandoned wife. Depression-era provincial Australia, gives you the sort of leisure and encouragement to lift that (as you realize) then you experience it again) so largely gone out of English-speaking films.

In the past two or three years Australian film-making has made massive strides. Donald Crombie is a new name, but he has made a film in which people have real faces and real feelings as they did long ago. *The Grapes of Wrath* or *Abaddon*. Even apart from the period setting, this comparison with John Ford is inescapable. Crombie has his own style, and the same intensity in human beings in all their faults and foolishness.

The script is based on the life of a working-class girl who leaves her husband and two small children. She takes the only job she can find, as a barmaid in a rough pub; and in a series of episodes the film follows her subsequent fortunes through a series of years and a series of lovers.

It is hard to explain the outstanding attraction of the film, which is something like that of a good Victorian novel. It is less accountable to technical skill than to an attitude, a sense of honesty which is communicated to all the performers.

You are already, I am certain, telling yourself that a film of this quality is a rare thing. Let me urge you to overcome instinctive resistance, and go to *Caddie*. You'll be better for it.

I would not say the same for *Valentino*. There have been



Rudolf Nureyev as Valentino in the role of the Sheikh

legendary idol of the silent screen. The one on which Ken Russell chose to base his film was *Valentino*, an intimate study of the life of the dancer. As far as I recall it is one of the few works I threw away instantly after reading it. One of the authors claimed to have been a Valentino employee whose duties—to judge from alleged verbatim reports of other people's intimate conversations half a century before—must have been under the star's bed.

Bad books don't necessarily make bad films; and anyway Ken Russell does not stick very close to it, or indeed to any other account of the historical Valentino. He would no doubt explain that his concern is not with the Valentino of history but with the Valentino of his imagination. It is the creative artist's privilege: truth after all lies deeper than facts. Whatever you do with facts, however, there remains some responsibility to people, living or dead. To take an example, Russell has invented the character of a silly, extravagant and utterly malicious actress, Her, who is clearly based on Pola Negri; but the film boldly identifies her as Nazimova.

Nazimova was, of course, a real person—a great, gifted and much loved actress and a

woman of personal dignity, who never went near the circus that surrounded Valentino's death. Years earlier, Valentino had played Armand to her Camille, and by chance had chosen both his wives from the bevy of female admirers who surrounded the apparently homosexual actress. It is this aspect of her personality that attracts Russell's worst hostility, as his "Nazimova" walks from the coffin side by side with Nazimova Rambova, the second Mrs Valentino, the film belts out *The Wedding March*.

With even less historical foundation Russell introduces a figure immediately recognizable as the comedian Fanny Arbuckle. Arbuckle was a boisterous and extroverted career ended in scandal (he was acquitted on a manslaughter charge); but he was by every account a kindly, generous and amiable man. The film makes him a coarse and odious sadist. To defame the dead like this is surely as odious as to slander the living—though a good deal safer.

Russell's work is increasingly, even obsessively, concerned with humiliation and degradation. Again and again, real or imagined incidents from Valentino's life are used for pathological studies of humiliation: the Arbuckle encounter in which Valentino's dancing partner (presumably Bonnie Bliss,

though there is no apparent historical basis for the incident) appears too drunk to stand; a night in prison during which the star is made to roll in other people's vomit and to wet his own pants (a gross distortion); a boxing bout in which, even though he finally wins, Valentino is brutally pummeled, before a hostile, howling mob.

The compulsion to degrade goes beyond the human figures. Being (as you might think) the hand that feeds him, Russell even sets out to diminish the cinema in which the star played. Valentino's ultimate secret was that he was actually a very good screen actor: restaging a scene from *The Sheik*, Russell makes him a Monty Python rapist. Silent films boasted superb photographic quality, and important features were shown in subtle coloured tints. Russell, when he has to represent 1920s film on the screen, perpetuates the old slander of scratched, jumpy, grainy black-and-white.

The pity about all this ill nature is that Russell wastes upon it a lot of flair and energy and flamboyance. He knows how to stage a sequence, how to use space and crowds and sets and costumes. He borrows from the best models: in form the film is a frank crib from *Citizen Kane*, from the reporters at the lying-in-state to the final shot of the dying Valentino

grasping for an orange that rolls out of his grasp. (In *Kane* the equivalent symbol of childhood nostalgia was a crystal snowstorm ball.)

Such borrowing risks comparisons. Wallace's collage of flashbacks interlocked like a beautiful jigsaw puzzle to make up a complete picture of a human being. In *Valentino* a muddle of memories circulates round and round without bringing to very close to an understanding of the central figure or the problems of a cheerful, simple fellow with no special sexual charge, who finds himself the most potent and (by men) most feared sex symbol of his era.

That Valentino emerges as some kind of person in the end, without being submerged in the general welter of degradation, is due to Rudolf Nureyev. It does not matter that he has some difficulties with lines, and gives up altogether trying to replace his Russian accent with an Italian one. He has a screen presence which cannot be diminished. Whatever his director's view, it is clear that he respects, admires and believes in the character he is playing, and lends it all his dignity, charm and (especially appropriate to Valentino) physical grace. This great, single-handed *Valentino*; but he deserved better for his acting debut than this mean film.

George Roy Hill's *Slap Shot*, scripted by Nancy Dowd, doesn't quite make it as a parable about the degradation (again!) of popular entertainment. It is the story of an ice hockey team, coached by a veteran player within sight of retirement (Paul Newman), owned by a depressed industrial township, and slipping fast in the league.

When the team decides to change tactics and play dirtier than dirty, the bored public suddenly thrill to the murder and mayhem and riot and police activity that attends their games. There's a message somewhere here, you might suppose, but it really counts for nothing, since the pay-off is self-out to easy (if amusingly staged) comic effect. The film is wearisomely overlong, but en route offers a gritty realistic picture of the lives of professional ice-hockey players—redoubtless bus journeys, garish hotels, hit-and-run sex, inferno stadiums and endlessly the obscene, senseless language of the locker room.

That *Slap Shot* is, as the current wave of occult horrors go, remarkably watchable is due to the director Dario Argento's very lively film sense. There is all the obligatory nastiness of persons smothered and hanged and severed by falling slabs of glass, but the most effective moments of suspense come from camera tracks down empty corridors where only a curtain flutters slightly, a knife blade sliding through the crack of a door to lift a catch, the wheezing score of an unseen presence behind a partition. The witches' coven is led by Alida Valli and Joan Bennett.

David Robinson

Television

The box and sexual stereotypes

Superman and the Bride
Thames

Michael Church

Every so often the domesticated screen has a moment of unscheduled, wordless triumph. One such moment came at the end of last Friday's edition of *The Book Programme*, in which Richard Adams, the author of *Watership Down*, was visited at his lucrative retreat on the Isle of Man.

The interview progressed smoothly and entirely satisfactorily, with Robinson genuflecting to Adams expatiating on life, love and art, right up until the final image which the camera caught and held—and held. There was the writer, seated in glory at his table, his papers in front of him, when he walked a mute and nameless female who humbly handed him his tea and then stood back in indulgent veneration. Rightly or wrongly, just or unjust, a heavy point was made.

This may seem a long way round to get at *Superman and the Bride* but really, in fact, it isn't. Last night's "documentary" ("polemic") would be better presented a black-and-white view of television as a machine for reinforcing traditional sexual stereotypes, and it gave no impression that the

battle to dissolve these was in some spheres quietly being won. In other spheres, of course, the battle is noisily being lost and this constitutes justification enough. I think, for *Superman's* shrill, even paranoid tone. Take as obvious examples, Van der Valk, Hackert, Kojak, Starsky and Hutch, the Sweeney, the XYY gentleman: lots of OK violence, total "masculinity". Take the leading ladies in 1990, *The New Avengers*; quintessential male fantasies. Made by men, for men (and for acolyte-women)? Surely yes.

Superman presented a delightful collage of clips from feature films showing Anthony Quinn, David Hemmings and Sarah Miles. Millicent Martin and Sylvia Sims being "women"; turning to images from the real world it wove a seamless web of ultra-masculine political action-movie and anti-feminist seamstress of public feminine tenderness.

It looked outside itself to see how children's books and women's magazines helped in the myth-making, and it gazed up to Sweden and, inevitably, across to China to show that things were not necessarily so. It turned back inwards and counted male and female heads among experts and presenters, to show the gross disparity between the sexes, and in a wicked little postscript it counted the respective female (few) and male (many) heads involved in its own making.

It is tempting, in matters of social change, to argue both the inevitability and the desirability of gradualism. It is tempting to point out meanly that simple correlations between women's socio-economic status and their television image are regularly upset by specific programmes, and that it is only in the ads that these correlations really hold good. What about all those powerful women in *Crossroads* and *Coronation Street*?

However, as one of the vox pop interviewees said, you've got to overstate a case to make it effective, and this was the jolliest, zippiest overstatement of a case that badly needs making—energetically, and again and again.

Superman's provenance is, as you may have suspected, educational. It leaped fully armed from a section of *Viewpoint*, a media-study series for secondary schools which was first broadcast last year, and then, amid bitter recrimination, taken off the air because of its intentionally provocative Marxist base. (It is coming back, revamped, shortly.)

The adult incarnation seems far more appropriate and it could well prompt further pieces of television self-criticism. It was itself replete with delicious ironies, notably its unabashed use of advertising techniques as a way of attacking advertising techniques, and also its mere presence on our screens—which is living proof that the "system" can be penetrated. (Or—is it?)

The Norman Conquests
Thames

Stanley Reynolds

Staying in to watch an Alan Ayckbourn play makes a change from going out to see one and it is sometimes next to impossible to go out to the theatre without running into one of Mr Ayckbourn's comedies. People living in London or within range of it may run screaming to see something else, but in the process of seasons it is rather cruelly impossible to escape the man.

But Mr Ayckbourn is a success, and as theatre managers tell you, if they did not put on these house-filling plays of his they would not be able to revive such wretchedness as *Dear Octopus*.

Anyway, the 'enthralling' American producer, David Suss-

kind, and Thames's Verity Lambert have obtained the best cast available for Mr Ayckbourn's trilogy and it occupied the hours of 8 to 10 on Wednesday and will do the same for the next two Wednesdays. Tom Conti plays Norman rather in the style he used as the hero of *Glittering Prizes*. Mr Conti is basically an understated actor—not quite Spencer Tracy, of course—who suddenly leaps into action.

All Mr Ayckbourn's characters are battery-charged, but Norman is one who suddenly pecks in earnest. Wednesday's play was *Table Manners*, in which Norman is all set to take the unwed, rather spinsterish Annie (Penelope Wilton) off on an amorous weekend but things go wrong. Annie's brother and sister-in-law (Richard Briers and Penelope Keith) arrive to care for Annie's bedridden mother, but the lovers never leave and a farcical plot unfolds with one grand scene, the dinner; a

rather mad hatter's tea party of a dinner.

One comes to Alan Ayckbourn reluctantly, but he wins one over. He does it with tricks, with surrealist touches like Norman wearing the dead father's old suit, complete with medals, and at dinner. He does it with childish games, like having the big but dull-witted suitor of Annie's sit at the table on a small stool so he appears to be a dwarf. He also makes the suitor a vet, and vets are, of course, like Wigan or Bognor Regis.

He does it with ancient devices like having Norman's wife near blind but too vain to wear spectacles. Low stuff, all of it. But he does it, and makes one laugh. On a deeper level he appeals because the middle-class family has broken down, and although this is not *Dear Octopus* there is still a reassuring trace of traditional family life about Mr Ayckbourn's comedy. It works as well on television as on the stage.

Harry Outside
New End

Ned Chaillet

With Lawrence Taubman's new policy for the Theatre at New End, Hampstead's former mortuary becomes the most "Off" of Off-Broadway theatres, adventurously presenting scripts from New York's Fringe. Rumouring through that sturdy body of plays that never quite make the leap into Broadway's big theatres, Mr Taubman has begun his first season with *Coram*, a 1975 play, a winner of the major Off-Broadway award, the Obie.

When *Harry Outside* begins, Harry is already out, freshly released from a psychiatric hospital, and living outdoors in the

Massachusetts forest, refusing to enter his house. Miss Jucker keeps Harry outside, where he eats, sleeps and works on "The Project", a mysterious construction which is his last connexion with architecture.

But, as a once-great architect, a builder of skyscrapers, he still has a following. As well as his wife, he is attended by a pair of ambisexual women, by his daughter, his daughter's fiancé and an old man who is helping to construct the project. With the exception of the old man (who, like Richard Kay at Harry, is too young for his part), everybody seems to have a sexual connexion to everyone else, mainly through the fiancé, who services the

Miss Jucker uses the rampant sexuality for insidious purposes. If Harry is outside, it is because he is a male and

it is women that are concerned about insides. If he builds skyscrapers instead of houses, it is because he is insistent about his masculinity. To go inside is to go with the women but, however much he may resist it, the women are sure that they will have him at last, even if he has to die and be brought in.

Miss Jucker's symbolism is occasionally heavy, but more often comic. She has finely turned jokes on sexual subjects from male pride to lesbianism and women's liberation. Much of the comedy is lost in Mr Taubman's production, however, because the rhythms of American speech frequently escape the cast, with the regular exception of Pauline Yates. *Harry Outside* has its pleasures, but if the bright policy of American plays is to work, American voices must be found.

LSO/Jochum
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

For the opening concert of its 166th season the Royal Philharmonic Society chose Beethoven, and were rewarded, unsurprisingly, with a full house. They went further, and chose two works, the *Fidelio* overture and the piano concerto no 1, which had their first hearings in this country over a century and a half ago in this very series of concerts. On Wednesday the opening *Allegro* con brio he at some points played more quietly, I think, than I have ever heard a concerto

overture packed much force into its brief life. One moment of untamed brass playing near the close, indeed, suggested too much force, yet in other respects it was a predictably adept reading.

Fidelio is, of course, one of four overtures Beethoven wrote for the same opera, and the so-called piano concerto no 1 was actually his fourth essay in this medium. The soloist was Christopher Chen-bah, who gave an attractive, if not a particularly decisive performance. Of necessity it had plenty of aggressive moments, yet more interesting were the many passages of unassuming restraint. In fact, during the opening *Allegro* con brio he at some points played more quietly, I think, than I have ever heard a concerto

soloist dare to do in this hall before.

In the *Largo*, also, there were moments of unusual refinement, yet the music's inner tension was always held, the soloist's expressive aim exact. Mr Jochum, too, characterized the first movement's themes with perception.

That carried over into the third Beethoven work, his *Pastoral* Symphony, the opening movement of which emerged from the piano with a fair measure of spontaneity and yet finely drawn. Mr Jochum's interpretation was unexceptional in character, but in its nature satisfying. That applied to the rather more second-hand movement as well, though there he sometimes dawdled over much while admiring the view.

Sleak
Round House

Irving Wardle

The second Royal Court transfer of the week finds a spiritual home at the Round House following in the wake of *Boombur* and furnished with an hilariously illiterate souvenir programme celebrating the birth of snuff rock, duly launched on north London at the climax of C. P. Lee's "sort of musical play" when the lead singer knives himself to death.

All that may be an old joke to the fans of Alberto V Lost

Trios Paranoias, but I hand it to Mr Lee and his director, Charlie Hanson, for bringing actors on to the scene and finding a way to make them work and the group, swaggering in on Elton John glasses and plywood ties of Margaret Thatcher, can operate so effectively.

The chosen setting is the *Bondage* Agogo, a Midlands night spot where a toothless MC presides over the customers like an Auschwitz guard, and two looming roadies (Gordon Kaye and Arthur Kelly) divide their time between assaulting anyone who comes near the cables and clubbing recalcitrant equipment (in fact the music is enough to blow the fuses: lying solely on a magnificent technique to pull her through. I fully expected the performance to end there. But no, Miss Vessey returned again after the second interval, returned to give a greatly moving and, in the circumstances, daring portrayal of the rage, spite and anguish of the deserted Queen. It was a heroic performance.

Miss Vessey's determination to battle with fate in the last two acts must have strengthened other members of the cast. Richard Cassidy, who had been an unceremonious Anaëst in the earlier part of the evening, suddenly became the man of destiny, singing with fluency and resolve. Anne Collins's Anna and Joseph Rouleau's Nabab, too, were more complete characters in the final act, when they took their places in the opera with a distinction that had been shown all along by Michael Laughton as a noble Pantous and Ann Murray as a delightfully ironic Ascanius.

I took my earplugs and was glad of them.

Poor Norman, the "expensive" star of the show, is a desperately unemployed actor as a disc jockey, vaguely attached to a lady plumber whenever he can get her in focus. It is a shame he had to go; but at least he brings it on himself. There are passages where the dialogue and rock fantasy warp away from each other; but the central casting of Jimmy Hibbert, a distraught and absolutely believable nobody until he emerges as an extremely punchy singer, does much to hold the production together. It looks as though Britain has found an answer to Jerome Savary's *Magie Circus*.

The Trojans at Carthage
Covent Garden

Paul Griffiths

The Royal Opera's revival of *The Trojans at Carthage* continued in lucklessness on Wednesday night. Josephine Veasey, who has taken over from Yvonne Minton in the role of Dido, was clearly having difficulty in the first act, and it came as no surprise to learn that she was suffering from a virus infection. The second act found her in still poorer condition, re-

lating solely on a magnificent technique to pull her through. I fully expected the performance to end there. But no, Miss Vessey returned again after the second interval, returned to give a greatly moving and, in the circumstances, daring portrayal of the rage, spite and anguish of the deserted Queen. It was a heroic performance.

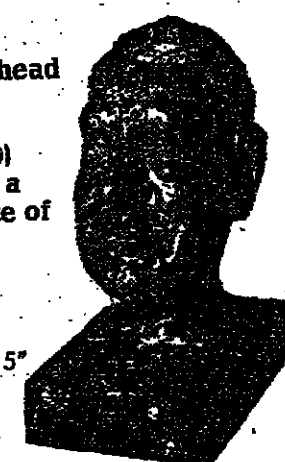
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act, when they took their places in the opera with a distinction that had been shown all along by Michael Laughton as a noble Pantous and Ann Murray as a delightfully ironic Ascanius. Colin Davis, in the pit, might justly have been wearied by now with a production which has suffered the sharing of the superb first two acts, the loss of a performance through industrial action, an appalling translation into English and sclerosis of movement. Instead he conducted the score with as much brilliant panache and loving care as ever, though it was still an odd experience to sit through "The Royal Hunt and Storm" looking at an empty stage. Let us have no more and consummations next time, please.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

LS.LOWRY.R.A.

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The power of the painted image

For the Royal Academy to assemble a large exhibition of British paintings made during the Queen's reign seems an obvious and sensible contribution to Jubilee Year. Yet it represents a mild miracle, as it is not long since some of the artists would have shunned those august walls.

It is an exhibition which anyone interested in British art should see. Casual viewers will have an opportunity to approach and again to see established artists who have been seen together before, and zealous will discover a few surprises. Both may find their previous conceptions altered, however slightly.

On the whole, styles have been grouped together, though not inflexibly. Some, like the constructionists, benefit this way. Others, particularly the field painters, I find lose out as *en masse*. The special speculations on colour, stripe, harmony or acrylic marbling, seen neither to settle into allusive escapes for twentieth-century artists to contemplate, nor to be exciting enough to elicit sustained involuntary attention.

On the other hand a juxtaposition such as Ken Russell's *London in April* and Bob Law's *Red Black Brown Blue* works well: Levine's customary energy and acceptance of social reality counterchecked for further consideration by Law's dark rectangle. Another juxtaposition which now seems historical and creates links rather than oppositions is Bomberg's *Landscape* and Matthew Smith's *Still-life with Blue and White Jug*.

There is little hierarchy in the arrangement of the exhibition, apart from the placing of Bacon. He has five paintings (one more than anyone else) which cover the 25-year period. His images of man—the mental violence of loneliness, the obsession and loneliness conveyed in the paint's manipulation—will endure. There may in the future be reaction to the mannerisms, and to have Allen Jones's *Black Beauty* hanging alongside is instructive. Its huge jockey soft-porn sickness emphasizes the element of sickness in Bacon and detracts a little (as do the sleek gold frames round his paintings) from his power.

The endearing Stanley Spencer final *Self-portrait* is hung near Carol Weight's portrait of Ororoia Pisarro. The latter is one of Weight's best works, and its feeling and energy (much more condensed than in a lot of his paintings)



Self-portrait, 1959, by Stanley Spencer

make some of the more academic figure painters look a little remote. And there are others, some of them Royal Academicians (all 48 painter members are included among the total of 197 artists) whose portraits are disappointingly ephemeral. It seems foolish to accept that portrait painting has been virtually superseded by the camera; I doubt if there is any photographic image of Ororoia as memorable as Weight's. And a group snap of the Vorticists would give quite different information from William Roberts's *Vorticist at the Restaurant de la Tour Eiffel* (painted long after the event). Yet there are not very many painters (and perhaps not sitters either) who have the staying power for important, imaginative recreations of identified people.

One painting that evidences staying power is John Wonnacott's *The Family*, painted over a long period during which the *dramatis personae* grew up and changed, to be depicted in their new roles. Set in a suburban garden and dominated by a spreading tree, it suggests the psychic histories behind a

sunlit Sunday afternoon gathering. The dominating, isolated father, fading as he grows ill; the son with his back turned to the family, and perspective distorted hand outstretched. A painting which is redolent of, and informative about, its period. It is an inclusive painting, including the Wonnacott family at several stages and, by extension, ourselves. It hangs next to Hockney's *The Family*, which is strictly exclusive, treating the seated figures and their setting as artifice, and leaving us to think about a skilled painting rather than ourselves. The third and final painting on that wall (one of the most interesting walls in the exhibition) is Norman Blaney's *Low Flying Aeroplane*, which combines some of the qualities of the other two. A couple look up at the sky, the man shields his eyes; we almost hear the aeroplane. We identify with the experience, but not the people. Despite their ordinariness, like Hockney's figures they exclude interpretation.

Paddy Kitchen

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Dr Guido Brunner: problems and dangers in an enlarged EEC.

Making the EEC bigger as well as better

The nine EEC member states are making a serious mistake by preparing to admit three new Mediterranean members—Greece, Portugal and Spain—without any serious collective appraisal of the likely economic and political results.

A major conference involving both existing members and the three applicants should be summoned to produce a grand design for an enlarged EEC, complete with a new constitution amplifying the existing Treaty of Rome.

This drastic proposition has been put forward in a long article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* by Dr Guido Brunner, the former West German diplomat who succeeded his fellow liberal Dr Ralf Dahrendorf as a member of the European Commission in Brussels, and is now responsible for the energy portfolio.

It may look at first sight like another slice of European pie in the sky. But it is hard to deny Dr Brunner's basic contention: that the present ad hoc and administrative approach to the enlargement negotiations—those with Greece are well under way—is likely to gloss over or bypass the fundamental problems and dangers facing an enlarged EEC.

Dr Brunner points out that a rare degree of unanimity prevails among the Nine on the political importance of allowing Greece, Portugal and Spain to join the European Community. There has also been a discreet agreement so far on a minimalist and bureaucratic approach to entry negotiations. Such old friends as transitional periods, budgetary keys and temporary derogations (exceptions) are to be employed, it seems, to keep apparent change to the minimum.

But that is about as far as agreement goes. On the question of Mediterranean agricultural produce, protests against enlargement are already mounting from the rival producer regions of France and Italy. Previous wine wars suggest they may not all be very far from serious discussion of what a

community will be like in which 50 per cent, rather than the present 20 per cent of farmers are Mediterranean. And how will protecting them square with those fundamental terms of the Common Agricultural Policy desired by the British, even if by few others?

It is hard not to share Dr Brunner's fear that in dealing with the intractable problems of wine, olive oil, tobacco, tomatoes, oranges and the like, the Nine will either gloss over or actually aggravate less tangible or edifiable ones.

Foremost among these he considers to be the need to establish a balance between the north and south, between rich and poor, involving greater expenditure on regional and social policies, and the delicate question of the free movement of workers; the parallel need to develop the EEC's industrial and energy policies and to enter the present situation in which 75 per cent of the budget goes on the CAP; and the need to shore up the position of the smaller member states, which is threatened by a larger and looser grouping.

The threat posed by enlargement to the EEC's institutions is widely acknowledged. But once again a solution is expected simply to evolve from the realities of the negotiations.

Dr Brunner, who is expressing his own view rather than that of the Commission as a whole, assumes that European Union remains the target of the EEC. He no doubt shares the Commission's desire to relaunch the Community towards the stepping stone of economic and monetary union (EMU), which could be seen as an attempt to pre-empt some of the problems of enlargement, notably economic divergence.

But the EMU will probably remain an elusive bird, while it is a near-certainty that the EEC will be enlarged, and that this enlargement will create serious problems. On most reckonings, these deserve more detailed and public debate than they have seen getting so far.

Roger Berthoud

"When you've got it, why flaunt it?" I asked.

She'd said it was a shame to keep such an exquisite watch hidden in a pocket. Especially when it had cost £5,650.

But as I'd explained, the pleasure of owning this particular watch was the consequence of private contemplation as much as public display.

In 18 carat white gold, it was set with 69 fine diamonds.

Inside the transparent case, miniature wheels synchronised in silent motion within the delicate, hand-carved movement.

I described how each moving part was polished first with diamond paste, then with the pith from an elder tree and finally with the softest doeskin cloth.

She smiled.

"You're full of surprises," she said.

"All in good time," I promised.

Audemars Piguet

See the Audemars Piguet collection at Garrard's watch exhibition, October 4-21st Inc. 9.30-5.30 Mon to Fri. 9.30-moon Sat.



An American at Brighton: a lacklustre show perhaps, but significant too

The first thing that strikes an American no... reporter, watching his first party conference after a dozen presidential-nominating conventions, is the absence of noise.

In the spectacularly antiseptic new conference centre in Brighton, the delegates actually listen to the speeches. One waits in vain for the brass bands to play, for the balloons to drop from the ceiling, for the chairman to pound the gavel and to beg, "Will the delegates please clear the aisle."

The closest we have come to that this week was Joan Lessor's tart comment yesterday to an anti-abortionist who kept braving for recognition, "I asked you to put up your hand, not to open your mouth," she said crisply, and he shut up. In his finest hour, Sam Rayburn, the Texas who dominated so many Democratic national conventions, never produced that kind of instant detente.

Within a few moments, the stranger has to turn to his British friends for help with the language. Why, he inquires meekly, do some delegates use the word "comrade" as a kind of verbal punctuation mark

when others never use it? What is this strange word "comrade" pronounced to rhyme not with "deposit" but with "plebsite"? Can one identify the Trotskyites by the frequency with which they associate every problem, even that of abortion on demand, with the imminent collapse of capitalism?

After hours, other contrasts emerge. The heavyweights of the Labour Party—Michael Foot, Shirley Williams, the Prime Minister himself—walk about like ordinary mortals, unencumbered by the phalanxes of security men and sycophants who surround American politicians at conventions. And one can approach the bar at the Grand Hotel, where the grandees are staying, next door to the conference centre, without fear of being trampled.

Almost all the delegates to an American convention of either party are prosperous enough to drink up £50 in an evening; it suddenly occurs to the stranger that many delegates here are genuine members of the working class, rather than middle class politicians making a dim if well intentioned effort to

understand and to articulate working class needs.

The big idea takes quite a long time to come into focus: this meeting is not about power at all. It is about ideas. In the best European tradition, the delegates of whom have little to do with the governance of the nation, are more interested in right than might; it is intriguing that only four of the 29 members of the national executive committee are also Cabinet members. For 51 weeks a year it is the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Labour Party that speaks for Labour. This one week it is conference that matters.

Even in this subdued year, when everyone wants to be "responsible"—translation: no one wants to be blamed for electing Mrs Thatcher—the passions show through in a way that is affecting even to the most cynical: Eric Heffer rendered almost inarticulate by his fury at the plight of his mates in the construction industry; Lena Jeger, that old warrior of the left, speaking of pregnant young girls in the poverty stricken East End "with their little calendars of pain and fear"; Ian Mikardo preaching

against racialism. They may not change the block votes of the trade unions, but they care, and the television audience must sense that.

In America, such issues are debated well before nominating conventions in the platform committees. But what everyone cares about is the choice of a presidential nominee, and the issues are submerged in that large consideration soon as the convention itself begins.

It is the absence of the choice of candidate that sets the party conference apart, and one wonders how different it would be if it were up to the conference and not the PLP to choose a leader.

In 1974, Donald Fraser, an Anglophile congressman who has visited Brighton and Blackpool, persuaded the Democrats to hold a mid-term issues conference in Kansas City, and in the best American tradition, everyone paid more attention to the manoeuvring of the prospective presidential candidate than to the official debates on party policy.

The lack of a direct link between what happens in Brighton

and what happens in Westminster colours everything. The image that keeps recurring is that of a slipping clutch. Doctor Berry Beaumont, a physician and women's rights activist, but the case of the rank and file in asking that a parliamentary whip be applied on the question of abortion:

Let our MPs remember—they are the elected, not the elect. But a friend of Jim Callaghan's sees the question through a different lens. "This is our permanent problem," he said. "Conference is not a cross-section of the public, or even of the Labour voters, and most of the things that conference wants have negative appeal to the electorate."

There it is, one of the most enduring issues in the politics of all the Western democracies: how does a party satisfy its activists without offending the non-activist centrists upon whom it ultimately depends for election?

George McGovern knows about that question, and so does Barry Goldwater. McGovern in 1972 and Goldwater in 1964 mobilized the activists and seized the party machinery, much as the left has seized the NEC, but both managed in the

process—with considerable help from their opponents and from the press—to terrorize the middle ground of American politics. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr Callaghan, with his well established links to the NEC, the trade unions and the parliamentary party, has managed in Brighton this week to head off a confrontation between ideas and power, between right and might. He has demonstrated his understanding that, while the mastery of conference politics is not enough to guarantee an election victory, it is one precondition. (Had Hubert Humphrey exhibited comparable skill in Chicago in 1968, Richard Nixon would never have been President.)

It may have been, as my British colleagues have told me, the most lacklustre Labour conference in decades, but that in itself is a political fact of considerable significance. Intraparty strife may be the stuff of lively journalism, but it is seldom the stuff of electoral triumph.

John Aaral

The author is Bureau chief of the London office of the New York Times.

Bernard Levin

How the prophet of violence became the apostle of brotherhood



Eldridge Cleaver with his wife Kathleen: reconciliation with the ideals of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The extraordinary story of Eldridge Cleaver, on which I reported here in December 1975, has grown more extraordinary still. Before I go on to describe the latest development, a brief recapitulation of the salient facts in his life so far may be useful as background.

Cleaver was, with Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, one of the founders of the Black Panther movement in the United States, and an active leader in its most extreme and violent phase. Brought up in poverty and despair, he drifted early into petty crime, from the Black Panthers, and then into the more serious (and violent) kind. He spent many years in prison, became convinced that the black people of the United States would never achieve their goal of an end to exploitation and discrimination unless they were prepared to use force, used it was charged, after a violent affray between Black Panthers and police in Oakland, California, in 1968, with various criminal offences, and fled the country. He wandered the world for a long time, living for a while as an honoured "refugee from oppression" in Algeria, and last year returned to America and gave himself up. (The disgrace of American legal delays—one of the darkest stains on this country's system is that he has still not been tried, and there is no saying when he will be.)

What makes Mr Cleaver's story so interesting and important is that it is not just one of a man, sick of wandering, coming home to face the consequences of his trial and exile. During his long exile, he experienced a radical change of heart, coming to the conclusion that his crude Marxism was untenable, that the United States, for all her faults, is and was the true home of liberty, and that the communist systems, which had once seemed to him to offer the hope of liberation for race-discriminated blacks and white alike with totalitarian despotism.

These things, on returning to America, he said; I imagine he has not since he returned, been invited to many gatherings

of the radical chic, who, from their comfort and affluence, used to applaud and encourage the violence and intransigence of the Black Panthers, and to agree, as they sipped their martinis, that the United States ought, indeed, to be destroyed. So much for the story so far; now for its extension. It is clear that Mr Cleaver's change of heart was, or more likely has now become, far more radical than that implied by his new-found political maturity. He has become a full and committed Christian.

In an extraordinary interview with an American religious magazine of an eclectic and non-denominational variety, Mr Cleaver tells how he came to his present beliefs, and of what they consist. And to help measure the change in him, here is one of the milder passages from his writing in his Panther days:

Malcolm X... showed us the rainbow and the golden pot at its end. Inside the golden pot... was the tool of liberation.

don. Huey P. Newton... lifted the golden lid off the pot and blindly frused inside. When he withdrew his hand and looked to see what he held, he saw the gun cold in its metal and implacable in its message: Death-Life. Liberty or Death, mastered by a black hand at last! The genie of black revolutionary violence is here, and it says that the oppressor has no rights which the oppressed are bound to respect.

The cities of America have tested the first flames of revolution. But a hotter fire rages in the hearts of black people today: total liberty for black people or total destruction for America.

And now? What is most interesting in Mr Cleaver's conversion is that he has not abandoned his belief that blacks in the United States are ill-used, cheated, discriminated against, and unjustly treated; what he has abandoned is his former belief that violence is the way to change those conditions. And now, as he faces both ways, he says:

I don't know any other way of dealing with the past. You can't change it. You can't rewrite it. You can't suppress it or hide it. And you can't do it again. The best you can do is kind of learn from it. So I criticize us for adding, for importing ideologies.

Nor did he stop there. Discussing attitudes after American troops finally left Vietnam, he says:

I saw that the fact that the war was over wasn't really being taken into consideration. Once that stopped the question arose... how serious is the situation in the world? Well, the situation was extremely serious. There were other countries in the world who were hostile to the United States. Extremely hostile. Who seemed on a par with the United States.

From revolutionary black violence, inspired by the Thoughts of Mao, to believing

that the United States needs a continuing defence capacity against the danger of communist aggression (Mr Cleaver's present belief) is a change indeed. But even that need not imply a spiritual change. The crux lies here:

A lot of people who didn't go through things like we went through, they'd be going through other things that are just as violent to their being as what I went through. I find that everybody's talking about the same thing—No matter who they are, or what level they are, they're all talking about the same thing.

And from there, this remarkable man progressed to this remarkable position—remarkable, certainly, for one who professed himself a militant atheist:

I believe in a continuation of life after what we call death. But it's based on kind of an understanding of a life force within us... When you die, one of two things can happen. The charge can cease to exist,

or it can be somewhere else... And the evidence that I see is that you don't destroy it, that kind of energy.

It's the force that's able to do a curious thing, like Father's love. It's something eternal that life force and that life force, then, can outlive you. And people all down through history have thought about this. I can't handle the idea of something coming out of nothing. To me, it has to be something eternal that always was and always will be... there's a point on the frontier of our knowledge where you can choose to just be a sceptic.

But there are other jobs involved, and other commitments involved with other people when you share a belief. One says "Okay, I'm willing to undergo this. I'm willing to say that I want to be a Christian. I want to believe in Jesus." And then practice... That, it seems to me, is how it works... In the past I just lived at things as political or economic with a moral or ethical dimension... I see that that is the ultimate failure in dealing with human affairs. That the moment you throw out the moral and ethical considerations, you have reverted to the jungle.

When I previously wrote about Eldridge Cleaver, just after his return to the United States, I said that I hoped he would find clemency in his judges; it would be monstrous if he did not. But now my hope is even more urgent, for Mr Cleaver has demonstrated a truth more fundamental and potentially far more fruitful, than that contained in the social and political truth of his changed relationship to his country. He has, by his life and in his beliefs, shown that no one is inevitably lost, that no one is irretrievably buried in darkness—that the light can never break in upon it, that no amount of hate can fill any individual so completely as to leave no room for love.

Eldridge Cleaver, left America's apostle of violence, and reconciliation. He has returned as the avatar of brotherhood and reconciliation. May his witness be recognized.

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THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Dawn of brotherhood for the police and the man from Yorkshire

When I recalled the friendly relations that were established between Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners leader, and the Metropolitan Police during various episodes of the picket dispute, it came as no surprise to me to see that great upholder of democracy being lobbied by two representatives of the Police Federation.

Detective-Inspector Mike Sankey and Sergeant Fred Durbin had come to the Labour conference in Brighton to put to MPs their case for a wage claim only marginally short of 100 per cent. The Police Federation will be putting the same case in Blackpool next week to Tory delegates there.

With genuine expressions of what I understand to be "fraternal greetings," Mr Scargill told the police officers that, of course, they had his support. There was much backslapping and talk of brotherhood and standing united together. Not quite the stance Mr Scargill and his friends took outside that factory in north London recently.

Visualize if you can, Humphrey Berkeley tottering into the foyer of the conference centre laden with books. They were copies of his recently published *The Odyssey of Enoch*.

Mr Berkeley explained that Ron Hayward, the secretary of the Labour Party, had granted him permission to sell the volume from the official bookstand at conference. The stand had duly been supplied and was sold out by Monday evening. Mr Berkeley had to dash off to London for more copies.

Party, he was worried that his former colleagues on the Tory side of the House had banned him from selling his work at Blackpool next week. I cannot imagine why.

"I hate to tell you, but your petticoat isn't snoring..."



Anti-red revolt

Perceptive drinkers may have noticed that Watney's pubs around the country are being repainted with the brand name beloved by the brewers being removed. There has been a red revolution in company policy against projecting a corporate image. A spokesman for Watney's said yesterday: "We have decided that the way to get people into pubs is not to force Watney's down their throats but to let pubs decide their own decor." Clearly, what we don't always want is Watney's.

Jam session

After the heady, and really rather gutsy, business of an international centenary convention of gourmandizing on the grand scale, London members of the International Wine and Food Society turned with relief to more humble fare last night.

Until Monday, lunches, buffets, dinners and banquets crowded in upon each other until the belts of 450 gastronomes and gluttons could scarcely bear the strain.

Last night, with the overseas guests departed, the Londoners settled to the more leisurely and homely task of sampling jam, scones and tea. A traditional English tea, they sadly observed, was something many of the foreigners had sought in vain.

Perhaps we need look no further than the Society of Public Teachers of Law for the winners of the 1977 FA Cup. Let me explain. The society's vice-president, elected in 1974, was a Queen Mary College, London, man—and a local side, West Ham, won the 1975 cup. The following year, the vice-president was a Southampton man (actually the university's Vice-Chancellor) and the local team duly obliged.

Last year, a Manchester University man was elected vice-president. Need I go on? This year's vice-president of the SPLT is from Warwick. When Coventry City win, remember you read about it first in this diary.

The two faces of the goddess Kali

Thus far, James Tye has survived the curse that an unidentified Hindu lady has put on him. I hope he continues to do so because his only sin is that of inflexibility.

Mr Tye is director-general of the British Safety Council. He refuses to change his mind about a poster which seems to have confused or hurt Hindus in Britain.

The poster could frighten some people out of their wits, but its only purpose (a commendable one) was to frighten factory workers out of careless habits that can cause accidents or waste. It shows Kali, the Hindu goddess, necklaced with skulls and devouring £5 notes. "How much does she cost you?" is the caption.

Mr Tye defends the poster by quoting from *Aspects of Vishnu*, a work by a European which Hindu reject. It says the blood trickling from Kali's tongue indicates that destruction is her sole occupation.

Wrong, say the Hindus. It is the blood of ignorance, and demons to which Kali is committed. A lecturer in Hindu culture and history at University of London provides this summary: "She is a mother who gives birth, feeds milk and sustains the world—but she can also destroy those who are evil-doers."

If you, like me, cannot reconcile that picture with the skull-laden woman in the poster about whom it says "Kali—devours profits, delights in accidents, damage and injury," you will understand why Mr Tye has been the subject of a curse.

Habit forming I must warn you that you may find this paragraph too difficult to understand. The sentence you have just read is quite untrue, but you did not know that as you read it, so that cannot explain why it irritated you.

What happened, according to John Nicholson, is that I deliberately irritated you. Dr Nicholson, a professional jazz and rock musician before he turned psychologist, has written a book called *Kali* (published by Macmillan later this month), which explains why we do what we do.

It is going to make a lot of people uncomfortable, as well as entertaining and enlightening them. John Nicholson, who is married to one of the supposedly sinister deck-eyed beauties of the Think Tank, has habits of his own of which he ought to be ashamed, such as a passion for poker and an enthusiasm for Queen's Park Rangers.

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BRINGING THE HOUSE DOWN

It is not the Labour conference that determines what is going to be in the party manifesto for the next election, so the consequence of calling by an overwhelming majority for the abolition of the House of Lords is likely to be indirect. A motion passed by a two-thirds majority automatically becomes official party policy, but not all items of party policy are included in the manifesto. It is for the Cabinet and the National Executive Committee, who are together responsible for the manifesto, to choose their priorities for that—just as it is for the Government later to decide which parts of the manifesto will be implemented.

Although the conference has specifically demanded not only that the House of Lords should be swept away but that such a proposition should be included in the next manifesto, it is unlikely that the party will make a commitment in those terms. The proposal endorsed by the conference is quite unrealistic. It calls for a single chamber Parliament which would impose an impossible strain on an already overburdened House of Commons. The quality of government, especially the quality of legislation, would inevitably suffer. Ministers know that as well as anybody so it is most probable that a form of words will be found that stops well short of a promise to do away with the upper House.

But this does not mean that the indirect effects of the conference's decision can be lightly dismissed. Once any proposal is party policy it is there ready to

FREE TRADE IN CARS

For some time publicity has been given to the fact that imported cars are capturing an increasing share of the British market. For the past two months the proportion has been over half. Inevitably, this has given strength to the forces of protectionism. In particular, encouraged by the Government's strong line about the imbalance of trade with Japan, there have been increasing signs of hostility to the import of Japanese cars.

Before these sentiments developed into the sort of swell of public opinion to which swells of feeling are bound to react, it is as well to stress some salient facts. The first is that foreign cars are gaining a larger share of the market because a larger and larger proportion of consumers choose freely to buy them. To some extent this may be because foreign manufacturers are offering particular models at prices which suit the market better than domestic products. In the main, however, it is because of

PUBLIC ORDER AND RACE

The Home Secretary's words about National Front marches yesterday were spoken in an attempt to fend off a move to seek for holders of his office powers that he did not want. Under the law as it stands, the Home Secretary cannot ban marches likely to lead to disorder unless the chief of police in the area concerned asks him to. The Labour Party conference passed a resolution calling for the Home Secretary to be given powers to ban marches on political grounds, even after hearing a warning from Mr Rees that his successors might use it against organizations that the conference would not want to see silenced. Instead he argued that a better weapon against racists was already available, in the new incitement provisions in the Race Relations Act 1976.

Mr Rees was right in seeing the dangers behind the conference's invitation to legislate the heat of reaction to this summer's Irishman riot. The procedure laid down in the Public Order Act 1936 may need revision here and there, but its basic approach is surely right. The decision to ban a march is partly a practical question which

Plea bargaining

From Mr Philip J. Cox, QC
Sir, It is regrettable that Drs Baldwin and McConville have thought fit to suggest in their letter of October 1 that the Bar has refused to cooperate in the investigations upon which their book *Negotiated Justice* is based.

As I understand the position, the "research" which intimately involved a consideration of the conduct of the barristers briefed in the 121 cases under scrutiny, was carried on by Drs Baldwin and McConville during the years 1975 and the early part of 1976. The first knowledge of it that I had, as Leader of the circuit most concerned, was in November 1976 when Mr David Napley, the President of the Law Society, was good enough to tell me of it at a chance meeting in London. So far as I am aware this was the first that the Bar knew of the matter.

It was, of course, well known that Drs Baldwin and McConville were conducting a survey into the rate of acquittals in contested jury trials and it was in respect of that survey that the Senate decided that it would not be right for the Bar to participate because of the nature of the questions it was proposed to put to barristers. When that decision was reached no question of an

be slipped into a later manifesto that may be drawn up under a leadership that might be less responsible or more easily pushed around. There is also, more importantly, the significance of such a massive vote of no confidence in one of the Houses of Parliament by one of the two main parties. This might not matter so much if it could be interpreted simply as conference hotheads taking the opportunity to let off steam for once in a week when they have had to restrain themselves for electoral reasons. But there is more to it than that.

It is not only within the Labour Party that there is dissatisfaction with the House of Lords in its present form. A number of the more thoughtful Conservative peers are discontented with it as well. It is not that the House of Lords performs no useful function. The quality of its debates is widely and on the whole justly commended—even though it is sometimes incorrectly assumed that all the debates live up to the standard of the best. Essential work is done in the Lords in scrutinizing and improving legislation. Nonetheless, a House of Parliament without elected members cannot command the necessary public confidence these days. No matter how well informed and well qualified its members—and not all peers carry their years with the panache of Lord Stirling—it is bound as a chamber to seem something of an anachronism. It lacks the legitimacy that only elections can confer in a modern democratic state. An un-elected

disgraceful delays in delivery of cars which the British public would rather things be equal, please. For this situation no one is to blame except the British car manufacturers and component supplying industry. To use it directly or indirectly to discourage the supply of foreign cars to the market is to limit the rights and choice of the consumer. Clearly unfair marketing by any importer, the sole purpose of which is to destroy a section of British industry and the employment that goes with it, must be resisted by the Government. But in these things a more present danger is a disregard for the consumer.

The second point is that Britain's trade in automotive products as a whole is not in deficit, or anything like it. Last year, which was by no means a good year, there was a net surplus of exports over imports of some £1,600m. The reason why this fact receives such little attention is that the industry

only the local police can fully assess, and partly a matter of political judgment. It should be shared between a policeman and a politician. As for a general ban on demonstrations organized in the name of the National Front, it would be an oppressive precedent and the easiest thing in the world to evade.

But there are also dangers in putting too much reliance in the approach that Mr Rees favours. Until a few months ago the prosecution in a case of incitement to racial hatred had to prove an intent to do exactly that. Most defendants could take secure refuge behind the claim that they were merely seeking to make forthright comments on a matter of undeniable public interest. It has yet to be seen how the courts will interpret the new law, but it is neither likely nor desirable that they should allow it to become anything resembling a general weapon against provocative demonstrations.

Incitement is an offence that can lead to imprisonment for up to two years. Normally the law holds that there can be no guilt in such a serious matter without guilty intent. There is an exception elsewhere in the Public Order Act, concerning conduct

investigation into plea bargaining was mooted.

Upon hearing of the existence of the first draft of *Negotiated Justice* I immediately took steps to obtain a sight of it and in early January 1977 I told them that, in my opinion, each of the barristers, whose conduct had been impugned, should at the very least be given the opportunity of dealing with the criticisms levelled against them and I made it clear that the Bar could properly cooperate in this. I was told by them that this would be quite impracticable not only because in each case the convicted person had been given promise of total confidentiality but that it was also proving very difficult to trace these people due to the lapse of time. I was also informed that they had more or less exhausted their funds and would find it difficult to finance any further investigation.

I told them that in my view their investigation was less than half complete and that I found it surprising that in no single case had they sought to obtain a copy of the brief to counsel which would have constituted a preliminary investigation of the accused person, nor had they sought an interview with the solicitor concerned whose representative should always be present

House cannot therefore have the authority and the self confidence to perform its tasks. It may not be given sufficient powers and it will almost certainly not exercise enough assurance to exercise fully those powers that it has been given.

Those who appreciate the necessity for a second chamber would be ill-advised to adopt a purely defensive position, extolling the merits of the House of Lords as it exists and resisting all attempts at its reform. The best way to keep it is to reform it. As with all constitutional measures, the details should be worked out in as wide a process of consultation as possible. But the main lines of change should be clear. The House should be elected and it would have to be elected on a different basis from the House of Commons. That points to proportional representation and to a regional system. It might be objected that if proportional representation were to come for the House of Commons there would then be no difference of consequence between the two Houses, but that would not be so provided that the regional element were sufficiently pronounced in the system for electing the Lords.

Such an arrangement ought in fact to be acceptable to many of those who now clamour for abolition. Although they attack the concept of a second chamber their principal target is the power wielded through the privilege of birth and an arbitrary system of appointment. An elected House of Lords would not be exposed to either of those criticisms.

focuses so exclusively on the sales of assembled cars alone. If the whole of the automotive industry, including component manufacturers, is taken into account, the conclusion can only emerge that as a country we have the strongest possible vested interest in the continuance and expansion of free trade in this area.

This is an extension of the point that the world motor industry is becoming increasingly integrated. A car built by Ford (United Kingdom) will have its share of imported components and fittings. A car imported from Ford (Germany) may have its share of exported British components. It is an increasing anachronism to think of much of the car industry as national in the conventional sense, since its investment and production decisions are made on the basis of other considerations. It is to be hoped that such anachronistic thinking will not be allowed to influence policy.

likely to lead to a breach of the peace, but the exceptions should only be well-founded and narrow. It is already a matter for some misgiving that thoughtless words expressing common prejudices might lead to imprisonment, especially when a topic of urgent and sensitive political concern is involved. The danger of vague legal constraints on free expression is far too great to allow the law on incitement to be extended, either by case law or statute, into an effective means of controlling political marches.

Incitement requires an utterance, which must be threatening, abusive or insulting. Any competent rabble-rouser can make his effect without overt threats or insults: a National Front march can intimidate simply by its silent presence. However unpleasant its views, its members have every right to express them within the law, which in this respect is already at least as restrictive as it should be. Threats of civil disorder must be met in other ways. "Racism is the problem today," said Mr Rees. "Let us not confuse it with public order." But where street battles between political factions are concerned, public order is the principal issue. Let us not confuse it with racism.

at any conference between a barrister and his lay client. Had these elementary steps been taken they would have provided an important check upon what was said by the lay client.

The Bar should never fear investigation—it should have nothing to hide; but I question whether it is in anyone's interest for incomplete work of this type to be used as a basis for criticizing our system of criminal justice or the conduct of the legal profession.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP J. COX,
1 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4,
October 2.

Divine backing
From Mrs W. R. Davies
Sir, Bernard Levin (October 4) is wrong. Support for Concorde is an article of faith for Anglican bishops.

The first words of The Second Collect, for Peace—which shall never alter, but daily be said at Morning Prayer throughout the year—are:

"O God, who art the author of peace, and lover of Concord..."

Yours sincerely,
PATRICIA DAVIES,
6 Cayendish Road, W4,
October 5.

Benefits and costs of higher productivity

From Mr D. C. McDouall
Sir, In your first article (September 26) you stated that the British disease is low man-power productivity, that our major economic ills derive from this, and blamed the trade unions for not fulfilling their 1965 assurances. In your second article (October 5) you state that a worker has to sell his productivity, and propose a machinery to let him get a higher price for it.

The proposition that it is the fault of the trade unions for not fulfilling a promise to get a higher price for their own work seems absurd. For the most part people act according to the realities of a situation as they perceive it, and according to their ability to influence events. When their action appears irrational, it may be that they have different beliefs or values.

Trade union officials represent their members, the vast majority of whom want to improve their standard of living, want worthwhile jobs and will accept only limited self-sacrifice for the benefit of others. Faced with a choice of a non-job that pays or unemployment and the dole, most people would opt for the former.

Improved productivity benefits shareholders and management directly and quickly, but rarely has direct benefits to the employee; and if it involves redundancy can generate a mood of "who will be next?" The long-term viability of an enterprise is not in the employee's control, and is not an individual issue. When improved productivity is perceived to bring fair benefits to all, it is accepted readily enough.

I do not believe that the British disease is "low man-power productivity" and I am sorry that the disease is a refusal to believe that employees are anything more than working devices, to be traded in for machines when the cost-effectiveness equation says that it is profitable to do so. And when those working devices show signs of selecting their own values and acting in accordance with them, we proclaim that we will have the law on them.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MCDOWALL,
Logan,
17 Pine Tree Close,
Wimborne,
Dorset.

Girls at boys' schools

From The Head Master of Westminster School
Sir, It is always risky to condemn a man for what he is reported to have said and I am sorry that the Headmaster of Fettes College (letter, September 24) did not ask for a full text of my address to the Headmasters' Conference before writing.

I did indeed argue that some girls could only achieve equal opportunity by transferring to the sixth form of a boys' school, but I was careful to qualify that statement in three ways.

I emphasized that "No one has done more for the cause of girls' education than the independent and direct grant schools that have always encouraged girls to aim for the highest of which they were capable". Secondly, I insisted that help do not increase opportunity by undermining such schools. Finally, I argued that "No one would wish a girl to enter the sixth form of a boys' school where the authorities had not given full and responsible consideration to all the implications of this change in the school's policy".

Miss Manners was not content with condemning a speech she had neither heard nor read. She accused headmasters of enlisting girls into the cause of the public school headmaster, evicting innocent and unwilling girls into their schools would be a suitable subject for Victorian melodrama but it bears no relation to the facts. The boys' schools opened their sixth forms in response to demand. Girls apply to enter those sixth forms because they want to do so. Their motives are uncomplicated: they are seeking a sixth form education

Closed-shop safeguards

From Miss P. D. Ede
Sir, Let nobody be deceived by the woolly proposals of the Conservative Party and the individual from the struggle of the closed shop. The proposed "points" to be "observed" will do little to safeguard the non-unionist from dismissal, and nothing whatever to help an individual in employment in a closed shop firm.

It is nonsense to say that legislation against the closed shop could be not only ineffective but sometimes even harmful. If you can legislate against discrimination on grounds of race or sex you can legislate to protect the non-unionist.

The reasons for his non-unionism, whether religious or otherwise, are quite irrelevant. There must be many like myself who would

Future of nuclear power

From Dr L. S. Taitz
Sir, In stating that a major nuclear power programme in the 1980s is inevitable, you make one assumption that needs to be challenged, namely that the rate of consumption of goods by individuals in the developed world will continue to rise at the rate we have become used to during the last 30 to 40 years. This exponential growth manifestly cannot continue indefinitely. Indeed, the very need to invest massively in the nuclear programme would act as a damper on such consumption for years to come.

Because the developed world has the lion's share both of production and consumption resources, it would be possible for developing nations to significantly increase their economic activity without putting intolerable pressure on the world's stocks of fossil fuels. Thus it is quite possible to write a scenario consisting of low or no economic growth in the developed

world, substantial economic growth in the developing world, accompanied by a gradual transition to a worldwide basis from a high growth, high consumption economic system to a low growth, non-consumption one, with the accent on conservation and recycling of materials.

Admittedly, such a change would be an historic one and involve massive alterations in the way of life, but surely this is a better alternative to the appalling prospect of the kind of totalitarian state haunted by the spectre of increasing cancer rates and other forms of radiation illness and the constant danger of nuclear war caused not by "responsible" states, but by extremists who have laid their hands on plutonium.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. TAITZ,
Chairman,
The Conservation Society Ltd,
16 Nethergreen Road,
Sheffield,
Yorkshire,
September 29.

which they believe will be better suited to their needs.

They may be wrong in this belief: the boys' sixth form may not be the best environment for them or it may not offer the combination subjects they wish to study. In that case it is the job of the headmaster and headmistress to cooperate in encouraging a transfer that is not in the girls' interests. But if no such objection arises the headmaster has every right to consider the application on its merits.

To suggest that headmasters are "poaching" is rather disingenuous. It is well known that long before the boys' schools opened their sixth forms, girls were leaving their independent schools at 16. Even now, when over 40 boys' sixth forms admit girls, the majority of girls leaving at 16 do not go to boys' schools. They are leaving school for good or they are going to maintain sixth forms, colleges of further education and the sixth forms of other girls' schools. It may be tempting to blame the boys' schools for this 16+ exodus but it is inaccurate.

I imagine that all headmasters in the independent sector would agree that it is important to protect parental choice by ensuring that good girls' schools continue to flourish. They are not insensitive to the position of these girls' schools whose sixth forms are disintegrating but they cannot be expected to subscribe to the view that the best way to help such schools is to reverse a policy that so obviously reflects widespread demand.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RAE,
Head Master,
Westminster School, SW1,
October 4.

support the negotiating machinery of a union, but would regard a strike as an attempt to impose their will by force, and therefore unacceptable. That is my own view but, like my race and my sex, it is entirely my own business and requires no justification to any tribunal.

Those who bleat about non-unionists accepting the fruits of union negotiation, without paying union subscriptions, are childish in the extreme. There have always been people wanting something for nothing! That is no reason for bullying them, and the law should protect the individual against the bully's policy of "might is right".

Yours faithfully,
PATRICIA EDE,
203a Woodstock Road,
Oxford,
October 3.

world, substantial economic growth in the developing world, accompanied by a gradual transition to a worldwide basis from a high growth, high consumption economic system to a low growth, non-consumption one, with the accent on conservation and recycling of materials.

Admittedly, such a change would be an historic one and involve massive alterations in the way of life, but surely this is a better alternative to the appalling prospect of the kind of totalitarian state haunted by the spectre of increasing cancer rates and other forms of radiation illness and the constant danger of nuclear war caused not by "responsible" states, but by extremists who have laid their hands on plutonium.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. TAITZ,
Chairman,
The Conservation Society Ltd,
16 Nethergreen Road,
Sheffield,
Yorkshire,
September 29.

to point out that if individual capitalists get richer by sacking employees and using machinery instead, it follows that taxes must be high to succour the idle and their dependants, or else they must accept the demoralizing charity which was the curse and not the blessing of the age when some industrialists got very rich and many of the lower classes got very poor. The old-fashioned Tory argument, recently revived by extremists, then "a rich nation" (=capitalists) can alone afford to look after its social failures, must be countered by a socialist determination to drive fewer people onto the scrap heap.

In pre- and para-capitalist societies from Africa to Japan the employer is regarded as in loco parentis. He would lose face by treating one of his "sons" as redundant in any circumstances and actually is expected to regard their dependants and relatives as part of his clan too. He too expects to be seen less as the boss than as one whom the employees treat with the affection due to a father.

So too communist societies, which never knew what Dostoyevski called *The English Economics* of Adam Smith-type individualism, make no one redundant. That they also reflect an Eastern illiberalism is deplorable but not relevant to this argument about productivity. At least there is no unemployment: it is called parasitism and is illegal. This may partly account for their obvious lack of affluence but absence of poverty, the opposite of what happens in say capitalist South America.

Security of employment and labour-intensive industry are a slight on capitalism but a blessing of socialism and I for one look forward to the inevitable day when the people's agencies will run the economy, not disinterested wealth-seekers. These agencies will employ more people, working shorter hours and will distribute profits more evenly than at present. They may have less drive, may seem sluggish and may produce fewer luxuries for a prosperous minority; they won't produce a utopia of sort, capitalists imagine socialists dream of but like good families, they will be free of jealousy, fear, greed and class privilege and the health and education services will resemble the family medicine cupboard and bookcases.

Yours faithfully,
BEN VINCENT,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett,
Hertfordshire.

Overseas aid cuts

From Lord Amory
Sir, As a warm admirer of Voluntary Services Overseas I read with considerable interest and sympathy the letters from VSO volunteers in Nepal (September 15) and from Mr Pals (September 20).

VSO has been a marvellously successful movement in involving the young in a practical way with the lives of their contemporaries in many countries in the developing world.

VSO, I understand, by great efforts raised more money from voluntary sources last year than ever before, including in this the magnificent support through Christian Aid's sponsorship of so many volunteers. Nonetheless, because of inflation, inexorable rises in costs have to be faced.

VSO gives its volunteers only one thing—the opportunity themselves to give two years of their lives in unselfish service to others.

The Ministry of Overseas Development, under successive ministers of both parties, has supported VSO substantially and enthusiastically because they attach great value to what VSO volunteers are doing. Nonetheless 1977 is clearly a year of retrenchment and there is a real probability that really important requests for help for such excellent volunteers could be found are going to founder in 1978 unless some extra financial support both from public funds and from voluntary sources is forthcoming. That would indeed be sad.

So let all of us who believe in the practical value of the young help VSO and its excellent local committees to ensure that no good overseas project for which there is an enthusiastic and qualified volunteer fails for lack of finance.

Yours faithfully,
AMORY,
House of Lords,
October 5.

Immigration appeals

From Sir H. Leslie Kirkley
Sir, We welcome the interest in refugees expressed by Mr Housden, an Immigration appeals adjudicator (letters, September 28). It is especially noteworthy to see how much more difficult it apparently is for refugees to win appeals in Britain now than it was some four or five years ago. Indeed, Mr Housden's figure of 38 per cent success up to 1973 contrasts markedly with ours of 6 per cent between 1974 and 1976.

As we consider it important that the facts be thoroughly investigated, we have sought an interview with the Home Secretary on the issues raised by this correspondence: and we hope that following our discussion, an investigation will be quickly undertaken.

In view of Mr Birnberg's letter (October 3), we should point out that our concern is with the end result of the deliberations of adjudicators and, ultimately, the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. In this respect we would of course be seeking to learn from the Home Secretary whether the figure of 38 per cent quoted by Mr Housden refers to appeals which stood allowed at the end of the day. For example, during the three years covered by our research, two appeals were allowed by an adjudicator, of which the case cited by Mr Birnberg is one, but both of these decisions were overturned by the Tribunal at a subsequent hearing.

Yours faithfully,
H. LESLIE KIRKLEY,
Chairman,
Standing Conference on Refugees,
25 Wilton Road, SW1,
October 3.

world, substantial economic growth in the developing world, accompanied by a gradual transition to a worldwide basis from a high growth, high consumption economic system to a low growth, non-consumption one, with the accent on conservation and recycling of materials.

Admittedly, such a change would be an historic one and involve massive alterations in the way of life, but surely this is a better alternative to the appalling prospect of the kind of totalitarian state haunted by the spectre of increasing cancer rates and other forms of radiation illness and the constant danger of nuclear war caused not by "responsible" states, but by extremists who have laid their hands on plutonium.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. TAITZ,
Chairman,
The Conservation Society Ltd,
16 Nethergreen Road,
Sheffield,
Yorkshire,
September 29.

Back him or sack him?

From Mr S. R. G. Banks
Sir, "Back us or sack us", says Mr Callaghan. Would that he would give us the opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
S. R. G. BANKS,
Fetherwyll,
Carnegie Road,
Newbury,
Berkshire,
October 6.

Rhodesian inquiry

From the Roman Catholic Bishop in Central London
Sir, The Rhodesian Prime Minister's statement that he would welcome an independent inquiry into allegations of atrocities committed by members of the Rhodesian security forces is timely. Only last week it was reported that a group of 20 unarmed black civilians were killed by members of the Rhodesian army. The circumstances give rise to considerable concern. Groups such as these are variously referred to as "terrorist recruits", "curfew breakers", "civilians running with and assisting terrorists" or "falling to help or simply 'caught in the crossfire'". The total killed in these circumstances in the past nine months exceeds 300.

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia point out in their latest report that such incidents, by no means isolated, "illustrate the lack of distinction between civilians and belligerents and the disregard for the safety of civilians".

The position of "the man in the middle", the rural African living in the so-called operational areas, is intolerable. He is caught in a classic "have you stopped beating your wife?" situation. We are told that he does not support the guerrillas, but is caught by false promises, kidnapped, brutalised and otherwise coerced by them into giving support. This unwilling victim of the guerrillas, forced against his will to join them, is in danger of being referred to as a "terrorist recruit" and, though unarmed, shot and killed by the security forces.

The official Rhodesian Government communicate about this latest incident says that it shows "the folly of black Rhodesians accepting terrorist promises of safe conduct to Mozambique for further education". I suspect rather that it shows not folly on the part of the rural African, so much as a tragic unconcern on the part of certain members of those forces charged with the upholding of law and order and with the protection of the innocent.

The proposed independent inquiry welcomed by Mr Smith and repeatedly requested by the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia is urgently needed, and could be a significant element in the process towards peace with justice in Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID KONSTANT,
Bishop in Central London,
31 Holland Park Gardens, W14,
September 30.

Radical thought

From Dr A. H. Halsey
Sir, I am not a Marxist. If we are to use simplifying labels I am a Christian Socialist. I deplore, as liberals do, any attempt to undermine the status quo as a forum of rational debate. I therefore oppose, with Miss Marks (October 3), any attempt to ban Jewish societies in British universities.

I would also claim a decent nationalism, but, against the view (October 3), would not see this as incompatible with criticism of my country's institutions. More particularly I believe Professor Gould's pamphlet to be inimicable to the status quo of a university.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. HALSEY,
University of Oxford,
Department of Social and Administrative Studies,
New Barnett House,
28 Little Clarendon Street,
Oxford,
October 4.

Early 'talkie' miseries

From Mr Arthur Abeles
Sir, In Michael Freedland's interesting article (October 1) about the arrival of sound in the motion picture industry he writes of some of the resulting complications, like the misery it brought to foreign stars and to those whose speaking voices didn't match their image, and the difficulties of recording while filming.

What he didn't mention were the enormous problems which arose in distributing the "talkies"—like when the film went to Boston and the discs went to Chicago—or when a disc was broken or scratched—or when the film was patched which happens every day even now) and the whole thing, as a result, was completely out of "synch".

Nor did he refer to the dozens of warehouses Warner Bros. had to rent to store the thousands of discs which were beginning to pile up with every new production. In fact the glorious start to sound movies was swiftly turning into a nightmare until a way was found to put the sound on the edge of the film, and after massive and costly lawsuits the various patents were pooled.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR ABELLES,
P.J. George Jessel never again spoke to Al Tolson for taking "his" role in *The Izz Sinister*.
3 Durdham Place, SW2.

Good dog

From Mr Denis Atherton
Sir, During a TV dog food commercial our newly arrived Golden Retriever pup walked to the set, pressed its nose to the selector buttons and changed the programme to RSC 2.

We are breeding a more intellectual animal these days?

Yours faithfully,
DENIS ATHERTON,
Old Cottage,
Hinton Woodlands,
Bramdean,
Hampshire.

Resolution to pay picketing fines not illegal

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities lose steam

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 3. Dealings End, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 25

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1977/78 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1977/78 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1977/78 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1977/78 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E			
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Unions and British Shipbuilders still far apart on terms of voluntary scheme

Pressure on yards for redundancy agreement

By Peter Hill

Negotiations between the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and British Shipbuilders over the terms of a voluntary redundancy scheme have run into difficulties.

The hope was that the two sides would have been able to agree on the terms of a scheme by the middle of last month, but this has proved impossible.

The Department of Industry, which is the sponsoring department for shipbuilding, is understood to have asked the three-month-old state corporation to accelerate progress on the negotiations. However, it now seems unlikely that an agreed scheme will be ready before the end of the year.

Whitehall has already completed the drafting of a Bill which ministers have

stated will be introduced in the next parliamentary session but it appears that the corporation and the CSEU have a considerable gap to close in their negotiations.

Against the background of massive overcapacity worldwide and the difficulty of attracting new orders, the issue of redundancy is an extremely sensitive one within the shipbuilding and repairing industries.

Already some redundancies have occurred but other yards have managed to avert them either by securing new orders or by application to the Department of Employment for the temporary employment subsidy.

As a result of making marketing a priority and the introduction of the intervention fund—designed to provide a subsidy to narrow the gap between

British and foreign yard prices—United Kingdom shipbuilders have managed to attract more than 400,000 tons deadweight of new orders this year and if the Polish shipbuilding deal is finally confirmed next week the total inflow will exceed 600,000 tons deadweight.

There has been strong opposition to contraction and redundancy from trade union leaders particularly since most of the shipyards are concentrated in areas of already high unemployment.

Ministers and the Industry Department are anxious to see a scheme introduced which is similar to that operated by the British Steel Corporation. This offers terms rather better than those provided under statutory redundancy payments scheme.

But union leaders are apparently still pursuing their claims for more

enhanced terms and have cited the scheme operated by the National Dock Labour Board which provides for payments to be made on a sliding scale ranging from £1,300 after one year's service to £7,000 for 40 years' service or more. The NDLB also operates a similar scheme relating to redundancy arising from illness.

In recent weeks leaders of the CSEU have been discussing a voluntary redundancy scheme which would be made to men leaving the industry on reaching a specified age.

But the issue remains far from resolved and Whitehall is "anxious to see the matter concluded and is expected to raise objections to any scheme which appears to be more generous than that in the steel industry."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Misconceptions about Japanese car imports

From the chairman of the Datsun Dealers Action Committee

Sir, As chairman of the Datsun Dealers Action Committee, the efforts of which have occupied space in your columns recently, I am sure you will allow me to put the current situation into perspective.

Your assertion (October 1) that "With the number of unit sales up by 12,000 by the end of August, the Japanese importers have clearly been responding to the expanding market, doing less than justice to the true position regarding United Kingdom registrations. Like many other segments and statistics being bandied about regarding Japan, it needs to be taken in context, for example, just one European importer alone, Fiat, has in eight months this year increased its sales in the United Kingdom by 15,500 cars—more than all the Japanese put together, an illuminating fact which correspondents appear to have overlooked so far."

Equally, the total increase by Japanese manufacturers over the period to which you refer was less than 1 per cent of the market, while West European manufacturers increased their share by over 7 per cent, representing 86,400 cars. Figures such as these, taken in the context of the light on the popular and perpetuated misconception that Japanese cars are responsible for the large increase in the import share of registrations.

Indeed, it is the European manufacturers who have been flooding the market with cars and have taken sales at the expense of British manufacturers. It is this incontrovertible fact that has led to our present action. Yours faithfully,

PETER FLETCHER, Chairman, Datsun Dealers Action Committee, Fletcher Motors Ltd, Meadow Road, Leeds LS11 9BX, October 5.

A barrier to growth of small firms

From Mr J. A. Cochrane

Sir, For some time we have been told by those that purport to "know" that the low level of investment in the United Kingdom has been and is due to a lack of demand for money to lend. This view is now being enshrined as official evidence to the Wilson Committee, and is in danger of becoming widely believed.

Yet our small companies, thousands like us are being financially denied funds not because we have a poor balance sheet, nor because we have put up a poor case in funds, but simply because of proprietors' cannot put up if required security. There is a shortage in the demand for a better long term use of funds that in our case could quickly turned into jobs as exports.

Politicians have thought, but with it they have reduced the ability of proprietors to provide the security they have required for the level of funds that many small growing companies should be using.

The Government should consider helping this sector in these matters, but it is to be because it would make life easier, but because growth in the small business sector giving rise to medium-sized viable industries is a better long term use of resources, both labour and capital, than propping up ailing industrial giants.

Perhaps the newly appointed Lever Committee will look at these matters, but it is to be so with insights it should contain people who have recent started a business from scratch and experienced the financial barriers to growth. Yours faithfully, J. A. COCHRANE, Cochrane of Oxford Ltd, Fairbairn House, Leafield, Oxford OX8 5NT.



Dr James Schlesinger: "We cannot afford to fail."

IEA 'Twelve Commandments'

From Ian Murray Paris, Oct 6

"Twelve Commandments" to save the Western industrialized world from what was seen as certain social and economic disaster were laid down at the end of the International Energy Agency's governing board meeting here today.

The 12 basic principles were set out in a communiqué agreed by the 19 member countries of the IEA. They are designed as the guidelines which will help the countries to achieve a group target of importing no more than 26 million barrels of oil a day by 1985.

This figure compares with 23 million barrels a day now and a minimum of 42 million barrels a day estimated as necessary if present economic growth is to be maintained.

The measures cover conservation methods—including increasing prices to make lower consumption an economic necessity. Electricity production by other means, such as coal, gas and, of course, nuclear energy, are also laid down—although six countries had reservations on the nuclear question.

In the words of Dr James Schlesinger, the American Secretary of State for Energy, if the measures are not effective "we would face social and political tensions not experienced since the thirties."

He could see the economic consequences of an energy failure "shaking the foundations of our society." He added: "We cannot afford to fail."

The American contribution to the whole programme is seen as its success. Dr Schlesinger promised a commitment on the part of his government that they would seek to limit imports to just 5,800,000 barrels a day by the target date, compared to eight million at present and 16 million barrels a day as the expected need.

The European communities for their part are committed to try to hold their imports to the present level of 10 million barrels a day—helped by an expected three million barrels of North Sea oil. The remaining countries between them, including Japan, are therefore to be limited to a further 10 million barrels.

It is in setting an example to the others that IEA looks to America with particular anxiety as President Carter's energy proposals are fought through.

Esso finds heavy grade oil west of Shetland

By Roger Vielvoye Energy Correspondent

Esso has boosted hopes that the Atlantic west of the Shetland Islands may become a valuable oil-producing area by finding non-commercial quantities of oil in its block 206/12.

Although the well flowed only 630 barrels of a heavy grade of crude, it emphasizes the potential of the area highlighted by British Petroleum's discovery of a similar type of oil in August.

Earlier in the week, Elf, operating for a group that includes the British National Oil Corporation, Conoco and Gulf, announced that it had found non-commercial quantities of gas in block 206/11.

Attention is now centred on the oil reserves of Texaco which is drilling a first series of wells on block 207/1. The third well has been started and while Texaco says it has not done any production testing, sources in the industry feel that the programme has been successful.

The small quantities of oil found so far have placed the oil companies in a dilemma. There is the distinct possibility that there are more worthwhile quantities of oil to be found, but by next spring they have to hand back to the Department of Energy, 50 per cent of the acreage in this area.

Companies are now evaluating the results of this summer's drilling and it is possible that further wells may be drilled this winter to avoid the embarrassment of giving away acreage that eventually turns out to contain a commercial field.

Based on these initial finds, the area west of Shetland is of particular interest because the oil found is much heavier than in the North Sea and is the less valuable type needed by British refineries to ensure they have the right grade of feedstock.

Even when Britain is self-sufficient it will need to import this type of oil from the Middle East unless the Shetland area can provide all the heavy oil the country needs.

Talks open with managers for swap of 437 pubs

By Patricia Tisdall

A complex round of negotiations over pay and conditions has started between brewers and public house managers involved in the exchange of the 437 public houses agreed last month between Allied Breweries, Bass Charrington and Courage.

About half the houses are run by managers who in changing employers may encounter differences in salary grades and fringe benefits.

The National Association of Licensed House Managers (NALHM) is anxious to ensure that none of its members should be worse off as a result of the swap. The union has engaged in what it describes as "urgent and detailed" talks with the brewers concerned in an effort to resolve any differences as quickly as possible.

But Mr Harry Shindler, national secretary of NALHM, says the union is not going to rush the negotiations. The wide range of some of the

issues may mean that not all the agreements can be concluded by next January when the exchange begins.

Tenants as well as managers have been told that the licensee of a public who wishes to remain with his existing brewer may apply for an alternative house with "similar trading potential".

Such a move, however, raises numerous domestic problems for the licensee, such as type of school and shopping facilities, as well as a commercial comparison.

A code of practice agreed between the brewers and the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, representing tenants, allows an independent arbitrator to be called in if the two sides fail to reach a satisfactory outcome.

The brewers have also agreed to allow "incoming" tenants a settling-in payment of at least £300. They also said they would "sympathetically review" the trading results of each incoming tenant who feels that his profit has been reduced for reasons attributable to the exchange.

Report sets \$6,000m target for world commodity fund

By Melvyn Westlake

A \$6,000m (about £3,529m) fund, jointly managed and financed by the industrialized and developing countries with money also borrowed from the banks, provides a realistic and practicable way of stabilizing prices in the world commodity markets, according to a nine-man international team under Lord Campbell of Eskan.

Their report, published today, is now to be transmitted to Commonwealth governments by Mr Shridath Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Lord Campbell's team was set up by Commonwealth leaders when they met in London last June to examine the possible detailed operation of a so-called Common Fund for commodities.

It was asked to prepare its report in time for the negotiations, due to start in Geneva next month between the world's rich and poor nations, over the setting up of such a fund. The team included businessmen, commodity specialists, financiers and economists drawn from Britain, Australia, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Of the two suggested models

for the Common Fund—one which would act as a source of finance or one as a means of pooling the funds of individual commodity organizations—the report comes out in favour of the former.

This is the model that has been backed by the developing countries, while the industrialized nations have preferred the "pool model".

The report says that "the type of Common Fund which we envisage is one which would have independent financial capability to provide support to international commodity organizations and commodity producers".

It accepts that it is impossible to know accurately how much money such a Common Fund would need in order to finance buffer stocks, which would be bought or sold to prevent large price movements. The report settles for a figure of \$6,000m. Of this about \$5,000m would be used for stocking up commodities. The remainder would support diversification out of unprofitable commodity production, as well as help finance research and development.

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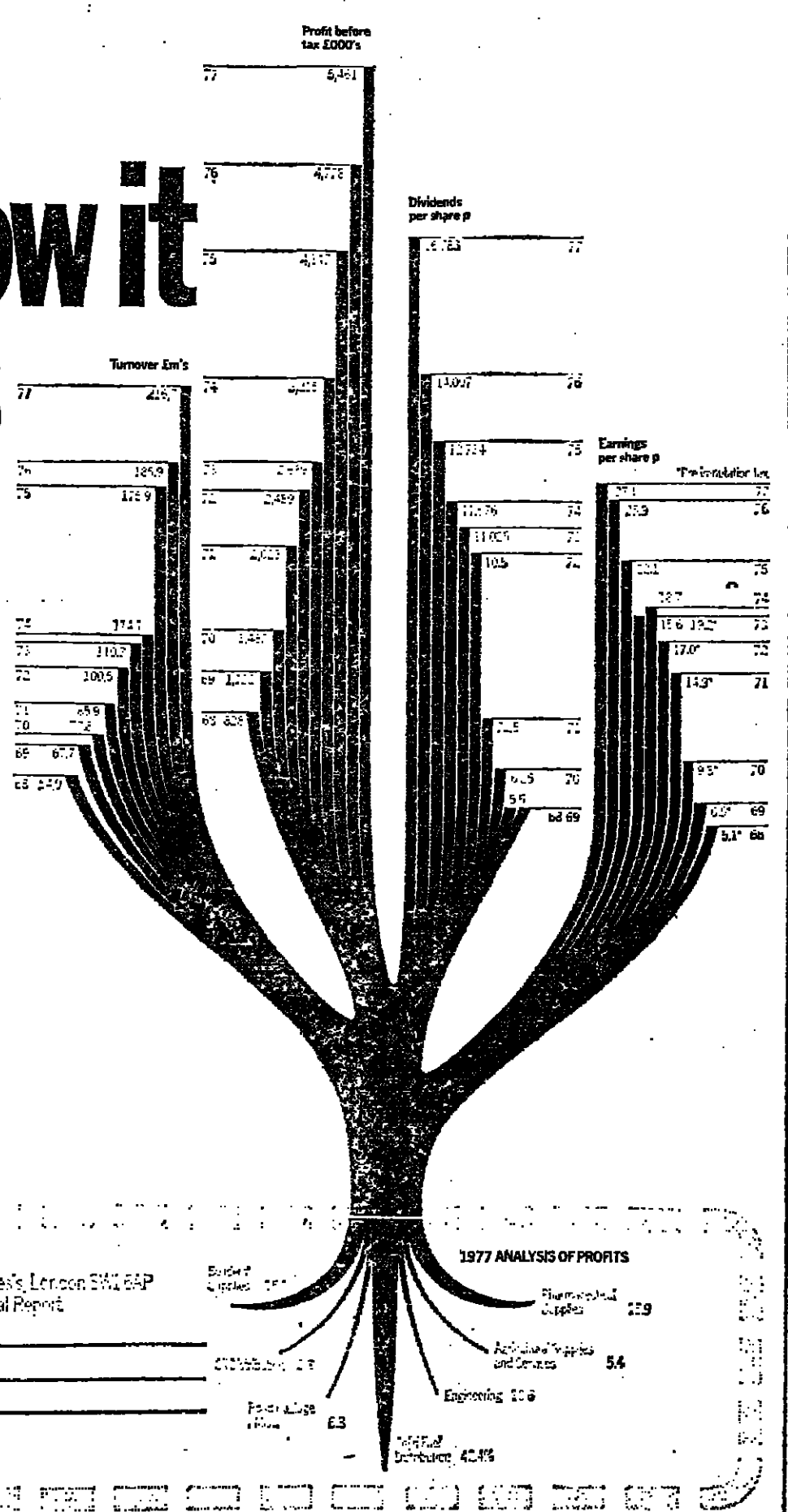
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Pensioners least hit by incomes fall

By Our Economics Staff

Pensioners, working women and the lower paid are the groups who have managed to increase their real disposable income since 1974, according to the latest issue of *Economic Progress Report*, which is published by the Treasury.

The article, pointing out that state benefits to pensioners have gone up in real terms at a time when real take home pay is falling would seem to reinforce Mr Hesley's view that living standards for those who receive pay have been hurt to the gain of those relying on state benefits.

It will thus give him an extra weapon to argue for reducing taxation rather than increasing state payments.

The article shows that real national disposable income in 1977 was 24 per cent below its 1974 level, but slightly above its 1975 bottom. Real personal disposable income continued to fall well into 1977, however, only increasing when the effects of the Budget tax cuts began to work their way through.

The fall in living standards has been sharpest for those in the higher earnings brackets, with someone on three times average earnings having real disposable income at only 90.1 per cent of their 1970 level in 1977, if they were single, and 83.1 per cent if married.

Someone on average earnings would be receiving almost exactly the same as in 1970 while on the other hand, a single pensioner had a living standard just over 16 per cent higher.

British buyers at gold auction

Washington, Oct 6.—Three British bidders were among the 12 successful applicants at yesterday's International Monetary Fund gold auction at which the average price achieved a record \$155.14 an ounce.

The IMF said Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd, Samuel Montagu and N. M. Rothschild and Sons were awarded gold. The others were: Swiss Bank Corporation, Swiss Credit Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland; J. Aron & Co. of New York; Bank Leu of Zurich and Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto.

Cle Luxembourg of la Deutsche Bank-Dresdner Bank International of Luxembourg, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt completed the list of 32 bids from 17 applications.—Reuter.

Cost of timber framed housing

From Mr David Helsen

Sir, On reading Mr D. G. Worthing's letter (September 27), I find it astonishing to the point of irresponsibility that anyone, even in Mr Worthing's professional position, should at this time advocate a form of house construction which increases rather than decreases Britain's import bill.

Surely no one knows better than Mr Worthing that virtually all constructional soft wood timber used in the United Kingdom is imported from abroad.

It is the fact that the cost of timber to Britain's balance of international payments in 1976 was £481m.

In terms of building economics the average price of building soft wood, which now stands close to £100 per cu metre, has risen by more than 65 per cent since the beginning of 1976, due almost entirely to increased import costs. This increase is out of all proportion to increases in prices of indigenous building materials: during the same period the average price of all house building materials has risen by less than 40 per cent, the price of precast concrete products by less than 35 per cent and the price of bricks by less than 30 per cent.

Far from increasing the nation's import bill by encouraging timber framed housing, it is surely high time that we make positive efforts to substitute domestically produced materials for imported timber wherever practicable, thus not only improving our balance of payments but also relieving unemployment at a stroke.

Yours faithfully, DAVID HEISEN, 5 Angel Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey, October 5.

Insurance premium 'mark-ups'

From the Secretary of the British Insurance Brokers' Association

Sir, In your edition of September 24 (page 10) you draw attention to the fact that some insurance intermediaries are putting a mark up on premium without disclosing that they are doing so.

The British Insurance Brokers' Association, entirely agree with your criticisms and indeed are currently introducing measures into our proposed Code of Practice which will require disclosure of

Insurance premium 'mark-ups'

charges made in addition to agreed commissions.

As you are aware, the association has during this year amended the Insurance Brokers' (Registration) Act 1977 and is now considering other measures to maintain standards within the industry.

Yours faithfully, ALAN TEALE, Secretary, The British Insurance Brokers' Association, Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch Street, EC3M 5DJ.

J.B. Eastwood Limited

Sir John Eastwood, Chairman, reports:

■ We made a record profit for the year to 1st April, 1977 and it is pleasing to report that the improvement was in all main divisions.

■ The volume and efficiency effects of our egg modernisation programme were just beginning to show through in the period, which resulted in a 14% increase in the number of eggs produced and a consequent increase in profit.

■ It is still the view of your directors that profits for the current full year will be of the same order as those of last year.

	1977	1976
Sales	£900	£900
Profit before taxation	156,765	116,260
Profit after taxation	8,839	6,787
Earnings per share	34.56p	27.46p

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After-tax profit	1,605	1,159	2,152
Earnings per share	77p	56p	1,037
Interim dividend	2.75p	5.6p	10.17p

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Wimlow Cheshire
TOM HEWOOD
Chairman



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Nervous selling after firm start

The opposing influences of
lower interest rate hopes and
potential industrial unrest over
pay continued to dominate
market sentiment.

But after a firm start the
"bears" ultimately prevailed as
high selling at the best levels
lowered prices sharply over a
broad front. The FT index, 6.3
sheep at 10 am, closed just 1.9
up at 518.7. The early strength
stemmed from another good
performance by sterling and the
growing conviction that the
Minimum Lending Rate will be
cut by a half point today. But

up to three-quarters better and
just a shade off the top by
the close.

Longer maturities saw a good
two-way trade but some profit
taking before the week-end
pruned early rises of a full
point back to one-half to three-
quarters by the finish.

In a largely ignored industrial
leaders sections Metal Box,
rejuvenated by the green light
on prices, met with solid invest-
ment supports and rose 12p to
356p, by far the strongest per-
formance among the big names.

Figures from EMI though far
from encouraging, prompted a
good deal of "bear" closing
and the shares finished 6p to
the good at 222p.

Though prices were well be-
low their best by the close the
prospect of an autumn Budget
brought a number of strong
rises in the retailing and con-
sumer sectors.

Demand in a thin market
spurred a rise of 13p to 243p
for Sainsbury while Reckitt's
another where shares are hard

to come by, ended 10p up to
200p.

With an international sugar
agreement thought to be not
far off Tate & Lyle reversed
its recent trend firming up
to 200p. Other bright spots
were to be found in Nurdin &
Peacock 8p to 100p, Hillards
10p to 285p, Linford 7p to 375p,
Thorn 10p to 418p, and Prestige
8p to 170p. Motor distributors
Hedrys 5p to 135p and Lex
3p to 85p both gained ground
on the hope that motor hire
purchase restrictions might be

eased as part of any package.
One store to lose ground was
Austin Reed "A" which eased
a point to 36p after figures.

In the oil sector, recover-
hopes helped Berry Wiggins
jump 5p to 31p but Gas & Oil
Acreage slipped 6p to 112p
after a "dry" well report.

Tesco, at 47p, were a subdued
market in front of another
seminar being held in Scotland,
last night. The purpose, it was
reported, was to reassure in-
vestors about the implications
of the group's current "market
share" policy.

After the previous day's
share takeover talk had been
called off, the market was
420p on widespread talk of
another bid in the offing.

Though off the top at the close
the shares finished at 400p,
a gain of 75p. Speculative demand
boosted Stewart Plastics 10p to
104p. Building industry shares
saw some good demand, with
both W. J. Glossop at 50p and
John Mowlem, up 7p to 122p,
responding favourably to re-
sponses. After a member here-
before's remark, Robert
Adlard rose another 3p to 75p
while two crane companies, gen-
eral pence to the good, were
Richard's & Wallington at 61p
and GW Sparrow at 124p.

The implications of lower
interest rates for housebuilding
lifted both Redland 3p to 151p
and Marley 2p to 96p.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Amalgamated (F)	1.1(0.25)	1.1(0.25)	2.5(NH)	29/11	2.5(NH)	
Beauford (F)	0.5(0.20)	0.5(0.20)	1.0(0.35)	8/12	2.9	
Berry Wiggins (F)	3.0(1.8)	3.0(1.8)	NH(1.5)		NH(1.5)	
Can O'Sea (F)	10.30(8.2b)	10.30(8.2b)	30(25)		30(25)	
W. Cammell (F)	15.3(11.9)	15.3(11.9)	1.5(0.44)	1/12	(3.1)	
Capeals (F)	18.0(15.3)	18.0(15.3)	0.9(0.8)	24/11	1.7(1.5)	
Clive Discount (F)	2.2(0.94)	2.2(0.94)	2.0(1.3)	17/11	3.1(2.5)	
Cope Allman (F)	14.7(11.6.8)	14.7(11.6.8)	1.7(1.4)	8/12	3.1(2.8)	
EMI (F)	85.1(67.4)	85.1(67.4)	5.83(3.75)	3/1	9.2(6.8)	
Eng AotA Ltd (F)	1.1(0.61)	1.1(0.61)	14(4.51c)	1/12	18.87(9.38c)	
W. J. Glossop (F)	5.9(5.8)	5.9(5.8)	1.4(1.2)	18/11	(3.5)	
Warne Wiggins (F)	15.7(12.7)	15.7(12.7)	2.75(2.0)	16/12	(5.0)	
Holt Lloyd (F)	15.5(11.29)	15.5(11.29)	1.35(1.25)	15/11	(2.6)	
Hunting Ass (F)	39.5(32.5)	39.5(32.5)	2.1(2.1)	25/11	8.34(8.3)	
IDC Group (F)	9.5(10.3)	9.5(10.3)	1.1(0.61)		(2.68)	
Marley (F)	11.62(7.41)	11.62(7.41)	3.1(2.75)	3/1	(4.72)	
Midford Docks (F)	0.6(0.59)	0.6(0.59)	1.5(1.2)	9/12	3.0(3.0)	
Morgan Crucible (F)	45.7(36.77)	45.7(36.77)	0.02(0.05)			
John Mowlem (F)	58.2(52.7)	58.2(52.7)	7.2(4.2)			
Freemantle (F)	0.17(0.17)	0.17(0.17)	10.14(7.21)			
Thames Tele (F)	35.7(46.9)	35.7(46.9)	0.17(0.17)			
Austin Reed (F)	15.7(14.4)	15.7(14.4)	0.74(0.35)			
John Swire (F)	38.2(25.5)	38.2(25.5)	1.0(0.8)	3/12	(2.5)	
Warne Wiggins (F)	10.7(8.4)	10.7(8.4)	1.32(1.08)	1/12	(2.1)	

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b Dollars. c Six months. d Forecast.

Morgan Crucible up

51 pc in first half

By Our Financial Staff

Fatter margins were en-
joyed by Morgan Crucible in
the first half of this year. On
the back of group sales 24 per
cent up at £45.75m, pre-tax
profits jumped by 51.8 per cent
to £10.5m. Profits were arrived
at after charging heavy first-
quarter charges of £1m, against
£918,000.

The trading margin reached
15.4 per cent, compared with
13.3 per cent in the first half
of last year and 14.7 per cent
for the whole of 1976. Earnings
per ordinary share rose from
4.2p to 7.2p and an interim pay-
ment, gross, of 4.69p is being
paid. This includes a small third
interim for 1976. An interim of
4.2p was paid this time last
year.

A breakdown shows that sales
in all divisions—carbon,
thermic, acorn and other pro-
ducts—were higher.

Trading profits were up in
all sections, except for "other
products" which tumbled from
£124,000 to £39,000. The total
company's results was also
down, from £381,000 to £202,000.

Mr Ian Weston Smith, the

chairman, reports that while the
first-half's results compare fa-
vourably with 1976, the recent
weakness in world markets has
had some impact on trading
margins in the second quarter.

This, plus seasonal influences,
will also have squeezed third-
quarter margins.

Commenting on the fact that
"stimuli" are approaching the
economies of the industrialised
free-world nations, he declares
that, assuming they prove to
be more than cosmetic, the
benefits to Morgan should be

FINANCIAL NEWS

Algerian contract hits Berry Wiggins but recovery on way

Berry Wiggins is back on the recovery. Following the loss of the Algerian contract, which came mainly from a pre-tax profit of £405,000 for the first four months of this year. And Mr. Wiggins, chairman, is confident that the company will be able to maintain its position in the North Sea by announcing a successful drilling on block 16/26.

concentrating chiefly on drilling and drilling muds. As such the group intends changing its name to KCA International, subject to shareholders' approval.

The chairman also hints at a successful drilling on block 16/26 in the North Sea by announcing



Mr. Paul Bristol, chairman of Berry Wiggins.

However, last year's losses were higher than many city analysts had predicted. On turnover of £11.7m to £17.7m, the group plunged £3m into the red. This compares with a 1975 profit of £1.8m.

The loss on drilling contracts in Algeria, where Berry has a 49 per cent stake, was £2.4m while drilling elsewhere made a profit of £1.9m. There was also a £311,000 loss from the activities due mainly to the loss of the Algerian contract.

Mr. Bristol expects to have a rise of 10 per cent in the first half, followed by a second half downturn.

B F Goodrich expects second-half downturn

American tyre, chemical and industrial group B. F. Goodrich expects a second-half downturn. Earnings are expected to be down 10 per cent, followed by a second half downturn.

International

has a minority interest in a Japanese company—Reuter.

Inchcape venture Banque Nationale de Paris and Inchcape & Co have agreed to form a joint subsidiary, Compex SA, for the promotion of French exports. BNP said its 2m francs capital will be held 25 per cent by Inchcape Export, 25 per cent by Inchcape's French subsidiary, Eschard et Cie International, Eschard et Cie International, 20 per cent by BNP and 30 per cent by its subsidiary Intercomi.

Associates still help to boost J Mowlem

By Victor Felstead

The Middlesex-based international construction group of John Mowlem could be heading for record profits again this year.

In the first six months of this year, trading profits were almost a third higher at £1.97m. But, repeating the pattern of last year, associates' results were more than doubled from £770,000 to £1,770,000. This pushed up total pre-tax profits by 46 per cent to £2.74m.

Moreover, Sir Edgar Beck, the chairman, declares that the group's figures should be in line with the first half. This could mean a pre-tax total of about £5.5m for 1977, compared with last year's £4.25m, which itself was a rise of 83 per cent on 1975.

Total turnover was 13.8 per cent greater at £68.95m, including associates sales of £7.68m, against £5.21m. Taking out the figures for associates, margins have expanded from 2.84 to 3.39 per cent.

With earnings per share up from 7.21p to 10.14p, the board is paying an interim dividend of 2.27p, gross, a departure from the normal practice of one dividend a year. For 1976, this was 5p gross (adjusted for scrip).

Sir Edgar reports that in the United Kingdom, the economic situation and restriction on capital expenditure in the public sector inevitably led to some reduction in the group's home order book, although the actual workload will continue for some time at a "satisfactory level".

However, strenuous efforts overseas are bearing fruit and the chairman hopes that turnover and profits from here will help to replace the drop in work at home.

Pre-tax profits of £5.5m for the year would be a rise of about 29 per cent on 1976. Not nearly so dramatic as the jump last time, but good enough considering present conditions.

In his last annual report, Sir Edgar commented on the overseas projects which, by and large, were doing quite well. Although the volume of work available in the Middle East was running at a high level, he reported that competition was keen. However, the outlook for the year suggested an increase in turnover and profitability. At the date of the last annual report, the Kuwait Investment Office held nearly a tenth of the equity.

Diversification tailors well into Austin Reed

By Ashley Draker

Topping £2m for the first time in 1976-77 after two years of falling profits, menswear retailers and manufacturers Austin Reed is now finding diversification beginning to pay off. For the latest half it reports a 34 per cent increase in profits, and Mr Barry Reed, chairman, believes all the indications point to an overall improvement at year-end.

Pre-tax profit for the half to August 6 jumped from £559,000 to £754,000 on turnover, after allowing for the disposal of uneconomic retail branches and the closure of one factory, up from £14.5m to £15.8m. Meanwhile the half-time payment is lifted from 1.29p gross to 1.51p.

Without quantifying, Mr Reed adds that the move into ladieswear and younger men's fashions is beginning to make a "valuable" contribution. For the rest of the year, while the greater stability of the pound is unlikely to provide the windfall business from foreign sources as last autumn, he is confident that the more buoyant conditions in the United Kingdom "will lead to an overall increase in profit coupled with a higher return on investment at year-end."

The turnover rise, Mr Reed says, meant that Austin Reed is holding its own in volume terms

despite the general difficulties of the menswear industry. For the while, tourist trade remains good and the bulk of the provincial shops reports a "healthy" upturn.

With the exception of Sweden, now undergoing a severe economic depression, the overseas outlets improved their results, though currency conversion showed a small loss against a gain in 1976.

All the ladies' shops are within established Austin Reed outlets, selling a selection of country casuals clothing and Jaeger merchandise.

Higher royalties were also expected in the full year from the "British Look" in country tweeds and formal clothes. Much in the ascendency again, as mentioned in the annual statement, this has given fresh impetus to the business of its existing licensees in the United States and Japan.

Mr Reed back in April said that this greater interest in United Kingdom fashions and the excellent standing of the group's British trademark had led to inquiries for licensing or franchising arrangements from various parts of the world. A number of these were being followed up.

Another activity in which further growth was seen was in sales to other organizations.

John Swire chips in with jump of 34 pc to £13.7m

John Swire, one of the largest United Kingdom based overseas trading groups, reported a rise in pre-tax profits of 34 per cent to £13.7m in the six months to June 30.

Turnover of Swire which still has most of its activities predominantly in the Far East has risen from £35.6m to £39.2m. Profit attributable to shareholders is £8.6m against £7.7m.

The group recently arranged for the placing of those 6.3 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each in John Swire

which the holders did not wish to keep. These shares will form part of the £10m preference share capital of the company.

Earlier this year Swire took control of Scott's of Greenock. Swire's offer for Scott's was based on the net assets of Scott's and the total consideration which Scott's shareholders will receive will be dependent on the amount of compensation paid for the Scott's assets which have been nationalized under the Government's Aircraft and Shipbuilding Act.

Takeover search by Cement-Roadstone

By Michael Clark

Ireland's biggest industrial company, Cement-Roadstone Holdings, which has been on the prowl for takeovers in the United Kingdom for the past year, has so far found 100 potentially on offer. But Mr Jim Culliton, chief executive, has not yet found the right deal.

Many companies offered so far, all in the construction or allied fields, are subsidiaries of other groups. There were plenty of hive-off situations, but not one which measured up to the group's expectations.

Despite this the group is still actively searching and hopes that in about 12 months it will buy a company.

What he is looking for is a company the size of Cement-Roadstone's existing United Kingdom subsidiary, Forticrete, which it bought in 1961. This is now heading for record profits of £500,000 this time round.

In the meantime the group had enough spare cash to go looking for a "significant dollar investment". In this context a small team from the company is in New York preparing to spend about \$20m. There is plenty of offer says Mr Culliton, but in America it may take two years to pull off the right deal.

The group is not looking for anything small but mainly an established well-run company. "We would rather pay over the odds than attempt to pick up a bargain. We are not looking for turn-around situations."

Meanwhile, Cement-Roadstone is well pleased with its operations in Holland and may also buy further businesses in that country.

The new 1 million-ton cement plant at Platin, Ireland, started up last week and is expected to be producing "salable cement" within a couple of weeks.

Hunting Associated at £2m sees further improvement

On turnover up from £32.6m to £40m, Hunting Associated Industries, the aviation support, engineering and technical services group, has turned in a pre-tax profit of £2m in the first six months of this year. This compares with £1.6m for the same period in 1976 but does not match the £2.34m earned in the second half.

Mr L. C. Hunting, chairman, sees the results as satisfactory and looks to a further improvement in the second half.

Associated companies chipped in with a £51,000 profit, against £30,000 for the first half last time, but the results of the Rhodesian subsidiary, Field Industries Africa, have not been included in the figures.

For shareholders there is a stepped-up interim dividend of 2p gross, against 1.9p last time, and the directors predict a maximum final of 4.46p.

In a flat market yesterday the shares firmed slightly to close 2p higher at 17.5p.

Allotment of South Crofty

Joseph Sebag says that there were 36,500 applications from the public for the offer for sale, totalling 241,907,000 shares in South Crofty.

There were also 57 employee preferential applications totalling 204,700 shares. These have been allotted in full with a maximum of 17,500 shares.

For applications up to 10,000 shares there will be a weighted ballot for 200 shares. Applications for 11,000 to 12,000 shares will get 200 shares; 13,000 to 17,000 will get 300 shares while 18,000 to 20,000 will get 400.

Applications above this level will receive 2 per cent of application.

Illingworth Morris off to a good start

Mr Ivan Hill, chairman of the Illingworth Morris wool and

Estates & General

to recoup loan

Estates & General Investment is selling the Victoria Hotel, Nottingham, for completion on November 1 for £645,000. The hotel was the major asset of Castlepoint Properties, now in liquidation, and the security for a loan by E & G to Castlepoint of £700,000.

To protect its security E & G has been operating the hotel by agreement with the joint liquidators of Castlepoint and also owned the contents which have a book value of about £75,000. The result of the sale will be the recovery of about £625,000, and E & G has been advised that it has a claim of about £75,000 plus interests and costs against a third party.

Midland offshoot buys XM Corp

London American Finance Corporation, a member of the Midland Bank Group, has further extended its international marketing activities through the acquisition, for \$12.25m cash, of XM Corporation of New York, a provider of export marketing and import distribution services.

Finance for the acquisition has been provided by Midland Bank and, following an increase in the issued capital and a redistribution of shareholdings, Midland has increased its stake in London American from 52 per cent to 75 per cent with ICFC holding the remaining 25 per cent.

Briefly

Malayalam Plantations tumbles

Because of a big drop in remittances from India, total pre-tax profits of Malayalam Plantations slumped from £793,000 to £239,000 in the year to March 31. Profit earned in the United Kingdom rose from £75,000 to £156,000, but remittances were down from £719,000 to £102,000. As known, the total gross payout has been cut from 2.25p to 1.74p. The results for the year in India, in rupees, jumped from 22.1m to 73.28m pre-tax.

BRITISH CAR AUCTIONS

Park Place Investments has been informed that British Car Auctions has sold 400,000 ordinary shares (8.5 per cent).

BRITISH ELECTRONIC CONTROLS

SRE Electronics the company controlled by three executive directors, urges shareholders to take no action on offer by Seon Trust.

JOHN SWIRE & SONS LIMITED

Interim results (unaudited) for 6 months ended 30th June 1977

	Six months to 30th June 1977	Six months to 30th June 1976
Group turnover	£m 39.2	£m 35.6
Group profit	£m 8.0	£m 7.0
Share of profit of associated companies	7.7	3.2
Profit before tax	13.7	10.2
Taxation	(5.0)	(2.5)
Minority interests	(0.1)	—
Profit attributable to shareholders	8.6	7.7
Includes profit on realisation of assets	1.5	2.5

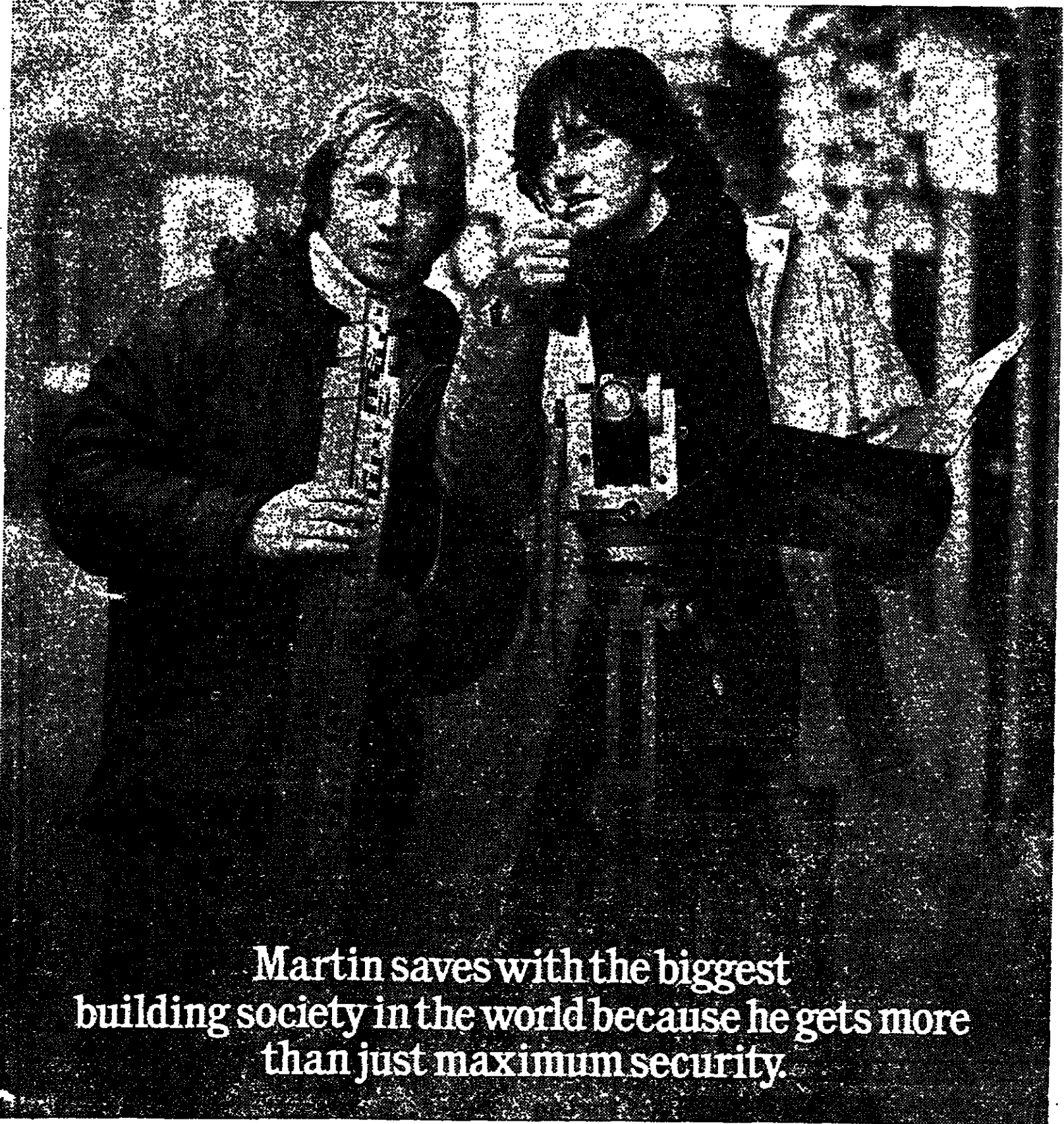
W. Canning Limited

Extracts from the Chairman's Interim Statement

- Sales in the first six months were 28% higher than the comparable period of 1976, whilst profits were 24% higher.
- The capital investment programme initiated in 1976 is being completed to schedule. The extension to the main engineering company is now in operation and a new distribution centre will be completed by the end of the year. During the year the company has formed new subsidiaries in France and Germany, and purchased 25% of the share capital of Elga Products Limited.
- In the absence of any deterioration in the level of activity during the latter part of 1977 it is expected that the Group results will show further progress. The Board would expect to recommend total dividends (excluding a supplementary dividend) for the year of 3.526p per unit (1976—3.175p per unit).
- An interim dividend of 1.5p per unit (1976—0.44p per unit) has been declared for the year ending 31st December 1977. A supplementary dividend in respect of 1976 arising from the change in Advance Corporation Tax amounting to 0.04179p per unit will be paid with the interim dividend. Both dividends will be paid on 1st December 1977.

	Unaudited Half Year	Audited Full Year
	1977	1976
Sales	£000 15,319	£000 11,972
Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Profit	751	605
Taxation	391	320
Extraordinary Profit	2	32
Profit attributable to Stockholders	362	285
Earnings per Stock Unit	3.3p	2.6p
	1977	1976
	£000 15,319	£000 11,972
Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Profit	751	605
Taxation	391	320
Extraordinary Profit	2	32
Profit attributable to Stockholders	362	285
Earnings per Stock Unit	3.3p	2.6p

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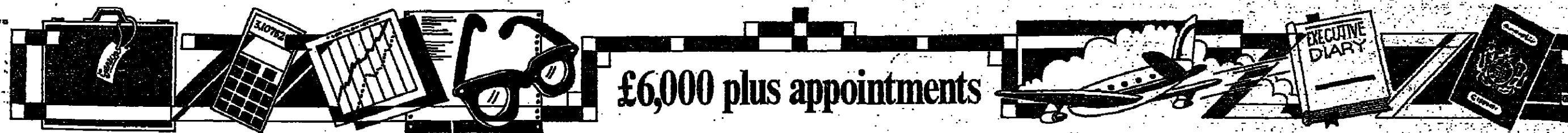


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South West Thames
Regional Health Authority

Regional Administrator

Salary scale £10,401-£12,495 per annum
plus £354 p.a. London Weighting
and £208 p.a.
non-enhanceable supplement

This post becomes vacant on 1st January 1978 upon secondment of the present holder to Saudi Arabia, prior to retirement.

As Chief Administrative Officer of the Authority, the Regional Administrator is Secretary to the Authority and concerned with advising the Chairman and Members over the whole range of the Authority's work. The person appointed will liaise with the Department of Health and Social Security individually and collectively with Regional Administrator colleagues, act as the channel of communication with Area Health Authorities and outside bodies, and be a member and co-ordinator of the Regional Team of Officers.

He/she will directly manage a division of 235 people, covering administrative and committee responsibilities and the development of the planning, personnel, management services and supplies functions. The post also involves administrative responsibility for ambulance services including the whole of the London Ambulance Service.

The Region, comprising five Area Health Authorities, covers the south-west quadrant of London and the whole of Surrey and West Sussex.

Candidates, preferably graduates with appropriate professional qualifications, must have considerable administrative and management ability and be aware of the major problems facing the National Health Service in the aftermath of re-organisation. Preference will be given to persons having Health Service experience.

Application forms, with further information, from Headquarters Personnel Officer, Ref: 487, South West Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Closing date for completed applications: 21st October 1977.

MERCHANT BANKING

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Our corporate finance business continues to grow and we are seeking young executives with the potential to make a significant contribution to our business.

Successful applicants are likely to be graduates, aged between 24 and 30, who have obtained a professional qualification in law or accountancy, or a business school degree. It will be an advantage, particularly so far as older applicants are concerned, if they have also acquired some post qualification experience relevant to our corporate finance business.

Applications, enclosing a concise curriculum vitae, should be sent in confidence to:

G. E. J. Wood, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB.

India Office Library and Records

Director £11,050

As Librarian and Keeper of the Records the Director is responsible for the collections of western and oriental books, manuscripts, drawings and photographs and for the custody of the archives, private papers, official publications and maps.

Together these provide an unrivalled concentration of research material for both classical Indology and modern area studies, used by scholars throughout the world.

Candidates, men and women preferably aged between 40 and 55, must be of high academic standing

and be suitably experienced. They should normally be professionally qualified in, and have had experience of, librarianship and/or archive administration.

Non-contributory pension scheme. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 8 November 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: 6/9599/1

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

The Advertising Standards Authority

The Advertising Standards Authority Limited is an independent body, set up and financed by the British advertising business to supervise the self-regulatory system of advertisement control.

The Authority's London-based Secretariat has to keep pace with an increased work-load as its role becomes better known and appreciated. Two senior posts must now be filled.

Deputy to Director

The smooth working of the Authority's monitoring, investigatory and complaint-handling functions is central to the efficiency of self-regulation, and the Deputy Director will require administrative skills of a high order, enabling him to deploy the

Authority's resources in these areas to maximum advantage. A practical knowledge of the way advertising works will be a distinct advantage, as will be the ability to master complex briefs swiftly and to translate theoretical analysis into practical action. (Ref. No. ADD 75)

Director of Public Affairs

Good communications with the public, with the press and with Government are essential for the Authority's effective operation, and the Director of Public Affairs will require extensive experience of how best to develop and monitor such

contacts, perhaps gained as a journalist or in a public relations role.

The ability to write quickly, simply and clearly is basic to the job, but political sensitivity and a grasp of the nature and purpose of self-regulation is also essential. (Ref. No. APA 86)

These are very important appointments and substantial salaries will be paid to the successful applicants.

Applications should be made in strictest confidence (quoting the appropriate reference number), to

L. H. Owens, Hughes Owens & Hewitt Ltd., 6-8 Old Bond Street, London W.1., who have been retained to advise on these appointments. No information will be passed to the Authority without the applicant's prior permission.

The Advertising Standards Authority Ltd.

WELL QUALIFIED CHEMIST PACKAGING PRODUCTS

Major U.S. industrial coating manufacturer seeks well qualified Chemist to work in French plant. Applicant must have current experience as senior, formulator, for, can coating products.

Please reply to:

MR. G. L. WEAVER,
DEXTER INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
Midland Division,

Avenue de Tervuren 269, 1150 Bruxelles, Belgium
Telephone 762-54-60

Saudi Arabia GENERAL MANAGER TRANSPORT

Transport group require a general manager for their operation in Saudi Arabia. The person required must have considerable experience in this field. He should be capable of expanding the existing business and developing a road transport operation throughout the Kingdom. Benefits include bachelor accommodation in Jeddah, company car, six weeks' leave and yearly return air fare U.K.

Interviews will be held in London
Salary envisaged c. £11,500, but remain flexible.

BOX 2664 J., THE TIMES

Kenya Airways

BOEING 707 Flight Engineers with valid B707 endorsement are required to operate with KENYA AIRWAYS. Gross remuneration will be UK£7,740 to £8,450 per annum, excluding end of contract gratuity.

Applicants should telephone the Station Manager's Secretary on

01-759 7856
01-759 7362
01-759 7364

for an appointment.

Interviews will be held at the Skyways Hotel on 10 and 11 October next from 09.00 hours.

COUNTY TREASURER

£14,904 x £294 (3) = £15,786
(+ £208 per annum supplement)

Applications are invited for the post of County Treasurer which is shortly to become vacant.

Applicants must hold a recognised accountancy qualification, preferably C.I.P.F.A., and have considerable local government and/or managerial experience at a senior level capable of organising the efficient operation of a large professional Department and of contributing towards the development of corporate management policies and practices within the Authority.

GMC
Greater Manchester Council

Full details of the post and application forms (returnable by 22nd October 1977) obtainable from the County Personnel Officer, GMC, County Hall, Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester M60 2BP.

Assistant Actuary

Albany Life wishes to recruit an Assistant Actuary to work at their Potters Bar office. This job provides an outstanding opportunity for a young actuary to gain experience in all aspects of actuarial work. Albany Life, which started business in the U.K. in 1975, has become well established in the unit linked savings market, and is owned by the American General Group of insurance companies, assets of which exceed £2,800 million.

Ideally the candidate will be aged between 21 and 28, and have passed at least six actuarial exams or be recently qualified. Experience in the development of unit linked policies and of computer programming would be an advantage. Salary is negotiable but would be in the region of £5,500 for a recently qualified Fellow.

Please apply enclosing a c.v. to:

Albany Life Assurance
M. R. Granville, F.I.A., Actuary,
Albany Life Assurance Company Ltd.,
Station House, Potters Bar, Herts. EN6 1AJ.

ACCOUNTANT

American Engineering/Construction firm opening London office possibly in Richmond area, about end October. Young, energetic, with experience U.S. Accounting procedures, beneficial previous experience with letters of credit, procurement, construction equipment. Will be a demanding position with a small office group.

Send résumé with current photo to:

Box 11680, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

LARGE MULTI-NATIONAL ORGANISATION

seeks aggressive self-motivated Middle Management Executive for Europe Operations. Must be fluent in Spanish/Italian or French, 2 or more years experience required in household chemical and/or packaging industry. Preferable from purchasing activities.

Responsibilities to include much contact with manufacturers and supplier purchasing; expediting; some inventory control. Must be able to travel. Excellent pay and benefits. Tremendous opportunity for rapid advancement.

Possible relocation to Geneva area required. Please ring 0532 468403 for London interview.

STORE DESIGN AND SHOP FITTING SPECIALIST

Prominent U.S. store design firm has opening for creative and experienced store design specialists familiar with modular wall and fixture, computer systems. Opportunity for world-wide travel and temporary or permanent relocation to the United States. Excellent remuneration and benefits.

Send full resume of professional experience to:
THE DOODY COMPANY
1 Elystan Street, London, S.W.3.

GEOPHYSICISTS

Cities Service Europe-Africa Petroleum Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cities Service Company, has several new positions available on its seismic interpretation staff in its New Ventures Office in London which office has responsibility for Europe, the Mediterranean area and North Africa. Future transfers outside of England within the international petroleum exploration area of the Cities Service Company organisation are a distinct possibility.

Applicants should have a degree in Geology or Geophysics and must have at least 3 to 5 years of current seismic interpretation experience.

Interviews will be held in London early in November 1977 and we intend to fill these vacancies shortly thereafter.

Written applications should contain full details about educational background and professional experience.

Please address your application to R. F. Schwab, Exploration Manager, Cities Service Europe-Africa Petroleum Corporation, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RB.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES FALCON ARAB SERVICES LIMITED

The following qualified personnel are required now:

PROJECT MANAGER (aged 40-45). Sound technical training in mechanical and/or electrical services. Will head a composite team of engineers and trade supervisors.

CONTRACTS MANAGER (Civil Engineer), A.M.I.C.E. Ability to take control for contracts to the value of £200,000.

ARCHITECT, A.R.I.B.A. Knowledge of large construction projects in Middle East, i.e. hotels, hospitals, department stores, etc.

CIVIL ENGINEER (Structural), A.M.I.C.E. Knowledge of variety of projects in the construction industry.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR, F.R.I.C.S. Assessing and estimation experience required.

CONTRACTS ENGINEER. Responsible for building and control of site, setting out quality control and involved in reinforcement steel concrete.

GENERAL FOREMAN. Qualified tradesman with long experience within the building and construction industry.

A minimum of five years' experience essential. Free married accommodation, company car, air travel, etc.

For further details and initial interview ring:
Miller & McNish Associates
(Personnel Consultants)
44 Watney House,
320 Regent Street,
London, W.1.
01-637 7868

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH

PART TIME RESEARCH EXECUTIVE

This appointment will ideally suit an 'early retired' senior executive from a large corporation or similar senior ex-service officer. Based on our clients' offices in Central London but working largely from home, the research executive carries out much of the detailed work involved in top level executive search. Our clients are well known, of impeccable reputation and well established. The work load may vary from week to week and actual remuneration will depend on the hours worked. Contact in the first instance:

Philip Plumley,
Plumley/Endicott & Associates Ltd.,
Management Selection Consultants,
Premier House, 150 Southampton Row,
London, WC1B 5AL. Tel: 01-278 3117

Again next Friday
£6,000 plus Appointments
for details ring 01-278 9161
or Manchester 061-834 1234

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